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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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23 May 1985

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

BRIEFS

UN CONDEMNS CHEMICAL WEAPONS USE--United Nations, April 25 (XINHUA)--The U.N. security council today strongly condemned the renewed use of chemical weapons ("against Iranian soldiers") in the war between Iran and Iraq and urged both parties to cease their hostilities. In a decision on the questions of Iran and Iraq, the council urged both parties to observe the generally recognized principles and rules of international humanitarian law. The council expressed its conviction that a prompt, comprehensive, just and honourable settlement acceptable to both sides "is essential and in the interest of international peace and security." The council, which is expected to issue an invitation to both parties to take part in a renewed examination of all aspects of the conflict, called on Iran and Iraq to co-operate with it and with the U.N. secretary-general in their efforts to restore peace to the people of the two countries. [Text] [OW260846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 26 Apr 85]

GENG BIAO MEETS DELEGATES TO PALESTINIAN SEMINAR--Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA)-- Vice-Chairman Geng Biao of China's National People's Congress standing committee met and feted here this evening two members of the Palestine National Council and five foreign parliament members, who are here attending the Tenth U.N. Seminar on the question of Palestine. The parliament members are from Turkey, India, Japan, Australia and Vietnam. [Text] [OW241403 Beijing XINHUA in English 1331 GMT 24 Apr 85]

CSO: 4000/204

UNITED STATES

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CHINA DAILY REVIEWS U.S. SUPPORT FOR PRC FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM

HK260401 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 26 Apr 85 p 4

[Article by Li Yewen]

[Text] New York--A movement is afoot in Washington, DC to protest the U.S. government's decision to impound \$46 million allocated by U.S. congress to the United Nations Fund for Family Planning programmes in Third World countries.

The chief organizers of the protest are Werner Fornos, president of the Population Institute, and Susanne Tremblay, national coordinator of Business Leaders Who Care.

Their letter of appeal said: "This is to alert you that trade relations with China are threatened due to the administration's decision to impound the UN fund.

"China has had to confront its racing population growth and consequently, its family planning programmes have become a national priority. U.S. intervention in this field could provoke a backlash directed against American businesses in China."

Attached to the letter is a copy of congressional record of proceedings and debates of the first session of the 99th U.S. Congress. The record includes the following arguments:

--Senator Paul Simon said: Last year 84,000 women died as a result of illegal abortions. That figure could double if voluntary birth control services are denied.

--M. Peter McPherson, head of the U.S. Foreign Aid Agency, reportedly decided to send a team of U.S. experts to China to check out allegations of government coerced abortion. McPherson said he wanted to wait for the team's report before deciding whether to release \$23 million for the UN population activities fund which provides about \$10 million a year to China for family planning programmes.

Allegations of government coerced abortion were made by the WASHINGTON POST which referred to "a pattern of official coercion and brutality in the name of birth control--sometimes limited to villages and regions, sometimes nationwide."

--Privately, UN officials voice the belief that the articles in the WASHINGTON POST confused local and particular cases with overall Chinese policy. The issue, they say, is what the Chinese government is doing about actual local abuses.

--The Chinese embassy in Washington said in a letter to the WASHINGTON POST that the Chinese government's policy of one-family-one-child is an absolute necessity. "Of course," wrote Chinese Press Counsellor Shi Chengxun, "deviations did occur in a few localities, but they were checked and corrected immediately."

--China's State Family Planning Commission has called the holdup of funds "unreasonable." The Chinese policy was voluntary, the commission said, and a number of exceptions were allowed where the need for a second child was particularly great. Official Chinese policy since 1979 has been to encourage families to limit their children to one to hold the population to 1.2 billion by the year 2000.

Both the UN and China have repeatedly stated that no UN money goes toward abortion in China in any shape or form.

CSO: 4000/205

UNITED STATES

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LITERATURE SOCIETY URGES STRONGER SINO-U.S. TIES

OW250720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0656 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Nanjing, April 25 (XINHUA)--Chinese scholars of American literature called for the strengthening of Sino-American friendly relations at a national conference which closed here today.

Professor Wu Fuheng, president of the Society of American Literature, likened his society to "a window on the outside world."

He told the society's conference: "Through the window, we can see and understand American society, people and literature, and this helps to promote friendship and enrich Chinese literature and art."

The professor, 74, was presented with an honorary doctor of law degree by Harvard University in 1982.

Feng Yidai, the Chinese translator of A. Kazin's "On the Native Ground," called for a wider opening of this window.

Studies and translations of American literary works boomed after 1979. There were virtually no such studies and translations during and before the cultural revolution.

Professor Qian Qing, of the Beijing Foreign Languages Institute, read her paper, "Characteristics of American Fiction in the 1960s"; Dong Leshan, of the Institute of American Studies, dwelt on the social background to American fiction; and Professor Zheng Ming, of the Beijing Teachers' University, made a comparative study between modern and post-modern American poetry. Michael True, a visiting American professor, talked on "poetry and survival."

Professor Wu Fuheng said the society planned to compile a multi-volume "History of American Literature," which they hoped to have published by 1990.

A series on American drama and poetry is also being planned.

There are now more than 20 journals on foreign literature in China. The quarterly, "Literary Translations," has a circulation of 250,000 copies, and a readership estimated at two million.

There are also societies on Soviet, French, German and Japanese literature, and a society on Arab literature is planned.

UNITED STATES

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BRIEFS

GENETICIST ELECTED U.S. ACADEMIC ASSOCIATE--Shanghai, April 25 (XINHUA)--Chinese geneticist Tan Jiazhen (C.C. Tan) has been elected a foreign associate of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences. Professor Tan of Fudan University, Shanghai, is the third Chinese scientist to receive this academic title, the highest in the United States. He is council president of the Chinese Society of Genetics and director of the Genetics Institute of Fudan University, Shanghai. He received a message from the academy yesterday informing him of his election in recognition of his "significant contributions." Professor Huo Luogeng, mathematician, and Professor Xia Nai, archeologist, were elected foreign associates of the U.S. Academy of Sciences in 1982 and 1984, respectively. [Text]
[OW251922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 25 Apr 85]

CSO: 4000/205

HU YAOBANG, NEW ZEALAND'S LANGE HOLD TALKS

OW200729 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1635 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Wellington, 19 April (XINHUA)--General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Prime Minister Lange of New Zealand held 2-hour talks this morning on issues of common interest in international affairs and further developing friendship and cooperation between China and New Zealand amid a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

At the beginning of the talks, Lange expressed that the New Zealand Government attached great importance to friendly relations with China, was quite willing to hear the Chinese leader's view on international issues, and wanted to expand economic cooperation between the two countries. He stressed that New Zealand was concerned about peace and disarmament, advocated the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific, and strongly hoped that the South Pacific would not become a region of contention between the superpowers.

During the talks, Hu Yaogang pointed out that China pursues an independent foreign policy based on the situation in China and is unattached to any country or group of countries. This stand is conducive to maintaining peace and stability. Hu Yaobang emphatically pointed out: China respects the New Zealand Government's external and domestic policies based on the specific conditions of the country.

Hu Yaobang clearly pointed out: China fully supports the proposal to make the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone and a peaceful and stable region. He said: The South Pacific belongs to the people of all South Pacific countries. At no time will China interfere in the internal affairs of all countries in this region. China will do anything that is in the interests of friendly cooperation among all countries in the South Pacific and will do nothing that is not in the interests of the region. Proceeding from the principle of giving full consideration to friendship and cooperation among all countries in the South Pacific, China develops its relations with all countries of the South Pacific on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

During the talks, Hu Yaobang briefed Lange on China's principle and stand on disarmament, Sino-American and Sino-Soviet relations, and the Cambodian issue. He pointed out: In order to promote substantial progress of the disarmament talks between the United States and the Soviet Union, China advocates that the people of the world should take a united action to voice a strong demand on them.

He pointed out: In the recent period, relations between China and the United States have been relatively stable and China is satisfied with this; however, the Taiwan issue--a primary issue in the relations between China and the United States--still exists. Failure to properly solve this problem would hinder the development of the relations between the two countries.

As for Sino-Soviet relations, he reiterated that China is willing to improve its relations with the Soviet Union. But so far the Soviet Union has failed to take a single step, even a minor one, to remove the three obstacles to the development of Sino-Soviet relations.

Hu Yaobang clearly pointed out: Together with the ASEAN countries and the three resistance forces of Cambodia, China is determined to carry out the just struggle until Vietnam is forced to withdraw all its troops from Cambodia. After the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, China will support the establishment of a peaceful, independent, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

Lange said that New Zealand supports unequivocally the preservation of Democratic Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations and will continue to support the policy of the ASEAN countries demanding the Vietnamese withdrawal of troops from Cambodia.

Hu Yaobang and Lange expressed satisfaction over their talks at which they shared identical and similar views on the international and regional problems of common concern.

On bilateral matters, Hu Yaobang and Lange briefed each other on the economic situation in their respective countries and expressed a strong desire to further the economic cooperation between the two countries. They held discussions on strengthening cooperation in the fields of wool production, forestry, lumber processing, sea fishery, and leather processing. Hu Yaobang pointed out: The main purpose of my current visit is to seek a long-term and stable development of economic cooperation with New Zealand and a constant expansion and gradual increase in the cooperation.

Concerning economic cooperation between China and New Zealand, Hu Yaobang pointed out: New Zealand's economic development has reached a level higher than has China's and had many superior points. China hopes that both sides would expand cooperation in the field of wool production and welcomes New Zealand's export of advanced technology to China and investment in China. China hopes to expand cooperation in other fields at an appropriate time based on the development of relations between the two countries.

Lange and Minister of Overseas Trade and Marketing Mike Moore, who took part in the talks, expressed that New Zealand takes a positive attitude toward China's modernization and will make efforts to provide China with advanced technology, increase the import of products from China, and train Chinese technical personnel. The details on these matters will be discussed by departments concerned of both sides.

Lange also expressed that the New Zealand Government welcomes China's establishment of a permanent survey station in antarctica and will give China active assistance in this respect. Hu Yaobang expressed his appreciation for this.

Attending the talks on the Chinese side were Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; other members of Hu Yaobang's entourage including Yang Dezhong, Zhu Qizhen, Wang Pingqiang, and Ruan Chongwu; and Chinese Ambassador to New Zealand Zhang Longhai.

Attending the talks on the New Zealand side were Minister of Overseas Trade and Marketing Mike Moore, Minister of State and Defense O'Flynn, and Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries Moyle.

Before the talks, Lange invited Hu Yaobang and Hu Qili to visit the prime minister's office at the Administrative Hall of the Parliamentary Building.

CSO: 4005/834

23 May 1985

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

HU YAOBANG, LANGE DISCUSS SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

OW201354 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] On the morning of 19 April, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and New Zealand Prime Minister Lange held talks in Wellington.

Lange said that New Zealand is concerned with peace and disarmament, advocates the creation of nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific, and persistently hopes that the South Pacific will not become a region of conflict between the super-powers.

Hu Yaobang stated that China wholly and fully supports the proposal for creating a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific and declared that China will never interfere in the internal affairs of countries in the region. During the talks, Hu Yaobang also informed Prime Minister Lange of China's principled positions on the issues of disarmament, Sino-U.S. relations and Sino-Soviet relations, and the Kampuchean problem.

Dwelling on Sino-Soviet relations, Hu Yaobang said again that China is ready to improve relations with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union, however, still does not want to undertake however small a step for removing the three obstacles. Speaking about the Kampuchean problem, Hu Yaobang stated very clearly that China has decided jointly with ASEAN countries to support the resistance forces of the three sides in Cambodia in their continued just struggle up to the time when Vietnam is forced to move its troops from Cambodia.

Prime Minister Lange declared that New Zealand unambiguously supports Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations, that it supports the policy of ASEAN, and that it demands that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Cambodia.

Later that day, Hu Yaobang delivered a speech at Victoria University in the New Zealand capital. He said that peace and development are two of the most significant issues in the contemporary world. Whether it is possible to defend peace in the entire world, he said, will ultimately depend on the solution to the problem of the Third World's development. If this problem is not solved, there will be no peace on our planet. The enrichment of the developed countries themselves will therefore be difficult to maintain stably or for any length of time. Hu Yaobang emphasized that China advocates equality for all countries irrespective whether they are large or small, strong or weak, rich or poor, as well as irrespective of their social systems and their ideologies.

'TEXT' OF HU YAOBANG SPEECH TO BUSINESSMEN

HK200616 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Apr 85 p 4

[XINHUA report from Canberra on 17 April: "There Is Great Potential and Much Room for Economic Cooperation between China and Australia, Says Hu Yaobang to Members of the Australian Advisory Committee on Economic Planning and People from Australia's Business Circles"]

[Text] Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, addressed members of the Australian Advisory Committee on Economic Planning and people from Australia's business circles here today. The full text of his speech is as follows:

I am glad to meet friends from the economic circles of your country. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Australia, trade and economic cooperation between the two countries has expanded year by year. Now your country had become one of China's trade partners. Herewith, I extend my heartfelt respects to those present and to friends in the economic circles of your country who have contributed their efforts to Sino-Australian friendship and cooperation.

Three days ago I visited an iron mine in Western Australia, which made a deep impression on me. I think there is great potential for Sino-Australian cooperation in iron and steel production. This is beneficial to both sides. If we can conclude an agreement, this will be a new point of departure for Sino-Australian economic cooperation to advance toward a higher stage. It also indicates that Sino-Australian cooperation has bright prospects.

As everyone knows, between 1980 and the end of this century China plans to quadruple its gross industrial and agricultural output value to \$1 trillion, and to quadruple its total trade volume to \$160 billion. It seems that we can reach these targets. Maybe, it is possible to exceed them. Here I have a question to ask you: Sino-Australian trade did not start on a high level and now stands at only around \$1 billion annually. Can we quadruple it, that is, increase it to \$4 billion or more? I think this is completely possible. My grounds for saying this is that there is great potential and much room for Sino-Australian economic cooperation.

China and Australia are situated in the Pacific region and are friendly to each other. This means that we can be good, cooperative trade partners. Both

China and Australia have vast territories and rich natural resources. Each has its own special conditions. You have the superiority of your iron, aluminum, and mineral and animal husbandry products, as well as technical personnel and funds. We have strong points in such areas as petroleum, labor force, and a big market. Our two countries can complement each other by giving full play to their advantages to make up for their difficulties. In addition, China's open-door policy has provided an extremely good opportunity for developing Sino-Australian economic cooperation. Recently, the Chinese Government decided: Following the establishment of the 4 special economic zones and the opening of the 14 coastal cities, the whole Changjiang Delta, Zhujiang Delta, and the Triangular area marked by Xiamen, Zhangzhou, and Quanzhou will be opened as economic zones. This means that highly developed economic regions in China comprising 110 million people will be open to the outside world. After this, the whole coastal area will be open. Undoubtedly, this will be beneficial for businessmen of your country to do business in China and to take part in China's economic construction through various channels.

To ensure smooth development in our economic cooperation, I think the following points merit common attention:

First, it is necessary to keep long-term interests in mind. China is not rich in funds and technical personnel, and its ability to exploit its resources is low. These are unfavorable factors from an immediate viewpoint. From a long-term viewpoint, through cooperating with you, China will improve its ability to exploit its resources, its market will expand, it will be able to absorb more of your things, and it will be able to provide more things for you. This will be beneficial to you. Therefore, in cooperating with China, one must not only weigh immediate advantages and disadvantages, benefits and losses in each individual case, but, more importantly, have the vision and courage to open up new areas of cooperation. Some projects might not be very profitable over the short term, but in the long run, they may prove to be really profitable and wise undertakings.

Second, one must bear mutual benefit in mind. Currently China is running a trade deficit with Australia of over \$5 billion. We are not seeking an absolute balance, but if this deficit should continue, China's ability to pay would become so weak that it would not afford to buy from Australia as it would like to. It is my hope that, while trying to promote the sales of your products to China, you would seriously consider ways to help China expand its exports. I hear that you have worked out a "China operation plan," which embraces this problem. This is very good. I wish your plan success.

Third, mutual understanding and adaptation are necessary. China's national conditions and way of doing business are different from those of Australia. This has made mutual understanding and adaptation necessary. We must try to adapt ourselves to your ways and learn how to do business with you. You should try to know us better and deal with us in ways suited to China's national conditions. In this way, both sides will find it easier to come to terms.

China is a big market with enormous potential. More and more farsighted persons in international business circles are aware of this. They are paying

full attention to their economic cooperation with China with greater vitality and more competitive terms. This situation can also be found in your country. I think you will continue to pay attention to this.

To conclude, I would like to make some friendly suggestions to you: First, you should go to China more frequently to study the market there and further explore possibilities and avenues for economic cooperation. Second, it is advisable to begin with small and medium-sized cooperation projects, through which you can gain experience to guide gradual expansion. Third, you should make up your mind quickly once you are sure of success, so as to lose no time in making bigger strides in cooperation. Whichever way you take, you are welcome. We Chinese never treat our friends unfairly. All foreign friends cooperating with China will also make their undertakings prosperous in the course of helping China.

CSO: 4005/834

TEXT OF HU YAOBANG'S SPEECH AT 19 APR NEW ZEALAND STATE LUNCHEON

HK231109 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 85 p 4

[XINHUA report: "Text of Hu Yaobang's Speech at Banquet Held in His Honor"]

[Text] Wellington, 19 April (XINHUA)--Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, today made a speech at the state luncheon held for him by New Zealand Prime Minister Lange. The full text of his speech follows:

Prime Minister and Mrs Lange, Mr and Mrs McLay, Diplomatic envoys and their wives, ladies and gentlemen:

I sincerely, thank Mr Prime Minister and Mr McLay for their enthusiastic speeches. As an emissary of the Chinese people for the purpose of promoting the friendship and cooperation between China and New Zealand, I feel greatly honored and pleased to visit your beautiful and prosperous country in the South Pacific.

New Zealand is a country that has been developed through the outstanding efforts of its own people. It has achieved remarkable success in its economic construction, which is unique. In international affairs, New Zealand upholds peace and opposes war, thus becoming a major stabilizing factor in the Asia and Pacific region. The Chinese people admire your achievements and sincerely wish you greater successes.

The peoples of China and New Zealand have a long history of friendship. As early as in those years of hardship when the Chinese people were oppressed by forces both at home and abroad, some friends from New Zealand showed concern for and offered support to the Chinese people, giving them valuable help at that time. The well-known New Zealander, Mr Rewi Alley, came to China in 1927. He has been sharing weal and woe with the Chinese people over the past more than half a century, contributing all his strength to the well-being of the Chinese people. The lofty spirit of Rewi Alley and other friends from New Zealand has been greatly esteemed by the Chinese people and spoken of highly by the international community. The Chinese fruit, actinidia chinensis, has been transplanted to New Zealand and has become the well-known "kiwi fruit." This is also a much-told story in the history of China-New Zealand friendship.

After establishing diplomatic relations, the relations between China and New Zealand entered a new stage. We are all pleased to see that over the past

13 years, the volume of bilateral trade has increased by 18 times, and there has been a considerable expansion of exchanges and cooperation in the political, economic, technical cultural, and many other fields. I would like to extend sincere thanks to our New Zealand friends from various circles, who have contributed to the friendship and cooperation of our two countries.

Although the social systems of China and New Zealand are different, the two countries have many things in common. We both need peace and development. We both want to promote bilateral trade and economic cooperation. While being jealous of our independence, we respect other countries' independence. As we are both countries of the Asia and Pacific region, we have similar concerns about peace and stability in this region. There is no conflict of fundamental interests between China and New Zealand, and no historical grievance against each other. Ever since the establishment of our diplomatic relations, we have based our relations upon equality and mutual benefit. I am convinced that following the promotion of mutual understanding and the development of their economies, the friendly cooperation between the two countries will surely bear more brilliant flowers and richer fruits.

Now I propose a toast to the continuous development of friendship and cooperation between China and New Zealand, to the prosperity and happiness of New Zealand, to the health of Prime Minister Lange, to the health of Mr McLay, and to the health of the ladies and gentlemen present at the banquet!

CSO: 4005/834

HU YAOBANG MAKES BANQUET SPEECH IN AUSTRALIA

HK220831 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 85 p 4

[XINHUA report: "Text of Hu Yaobang's Speech at the Banquet to Welcome Him Hosted by Hawke"]

[Text] Mr Prime Minister Hawke; Mr Peacock; ladies and gentlemen:

First [allow] me to express my deep thanks for the warm speeches given by Prime Minister Hawke and Mr Peacock.

Australia is a young country, full of vitality, as well as an ancient continent on the globe. In his well-known works such as "Shepherd's Wife," and "Pass the Hat," Henry Lawson, a great writer of your country, depicted the unforgettablely impressive images of the laborers who opened up Australia in the initial period of Australia's development. Your forefathers predicted that you would establish a great and glorious country under the bright Southern Cross. You have lived up to your forefathers' expectations. With your diligent hands and with the unremitting efforts generation after generation, you have opened up a prosperous and rich new world on a vast stretch of originally bleak and desolate land. Just as the people of your country have said, you have built a "paradise for the brave." I can safely say without exaggeration that this is a magnificent achievement in the modern history of the human race. Now you are making preparations for celebrating the 200th anniversary of the founding of your nation. I wholeheartedly wish that in the future you will continue to build your country and make it more beautiful and achieve even greater successes.

In the 13 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Australia, smooth and rapid progress has been made in the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. Your Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, and many other important Australian leaders have visited China. Our President, Li Xiannian, Premier Zhao Ziyang, and other leaders have also visited Australia. Prime Minister Hawke, Premier Zhao Ziyang, and I have established a direct correspondence relationship. These friendly and close contacts and exchanges between the leaders of our two countries are undoubtedly very important in embracing our mutual understanding and trust.

In particular, during the past 2 years since our premier and your prime minister exchanged visits, the economic cooperation between China and Australia has

been making rapid progress. Now our two countries are no longer strangers who are separated by a long distance, but have become harmonious friends and important trade partners. We all feel happy about this. I want to avail myself of this opportunity to express my deep esteem for the friends in all circles both in the government and in public in Australia who have contributed to the friendship and cooperation between China and Australia.

From an historical point of view, China and Australia are new friends, as their relations began rather late. But there are advantages to being new friends. An ancient Chinese verse says: "The greatest happiness is to have made a new friend." The relations between our two countries are characterized by the important fact that there are between us neither conflicts of fundamental interests nor historical grievances. Established from the very beginning on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, Sino-Australian friendship relations and cooperation have many advantages and great potential and their future is bright.

China has gone through untold tribulations and is keenly aware of the price of independence and peace. The modernization of our vast country, which has relatively backward economy and culture, will keep us busy for the next 50 or 100 years. Our socialist system and rich resources ensure that we need not and will not seek expansion. What we need is only to seek friendship, seek peace, and seek mutually beneficial cooperation with the Asian-Pacific countries and seek mutually beneficial cooperation with all the nations in the world which treat us as equals.

Please let us all hold up our glasses for a toast to the continuous development year by year of the friendly and cooperative relations between China and Australia, to the prosperity of Australia and the happiness of the Australian people, and to the health of Prime Minister Hawke, Mr Peacock, and all the friends present!

CSO: 4005/834

HAWKE'S SPEECH AT LUNCHEON FOR HU YAOBANG

HK220825 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 85 p 4

[XINHUA report: "Text of Hawke's Speech at the Banquet To Welcome Hu Yaobang"]

[Text] Your Respected Excellency General Secretary; Repected Leaders of the Communist Party of China; Respected Representatives of the Chinese Government and the Shanghai Municipal Government; Respected Ambassador Nie; Ladies and Gentlemen:

Allow me to welcome you on your visit to Australia on behalf of our government, my colleagues in Parliament, and the Australian people.

Following the successful exchange of visits between Premier Zhao and myself in 1983 and 1984, you have come here to visit Australia. Your visit provides the Australian Government with an opportunity to show you the far-reaching significance of the establishment of relations between Australia and China and, at the same time, to express our admiration for the achievements that your country has scored in the past few years.

Under the leadership of your party, there have been tremendously great changes in the output and efficiency of Chinese agriculture.

From 1953 to 1978, the increase in your country's agricultural output was slow and unsteady. After 1979, the rate of increase in output rose twofold, and in 1984, it further rose by 100 percent, reaching 14.5 percent.

This is mainly due to the agricultural economic reform, which has given the peasants greater freedom and which has not only increased production, but is also aimed at enabling them to lead well-off lives. There are other important tasks remaining, such as establishing rural industry and animal husbandry in order to satisfy the demands of the consumers.

You have now, begun to carry out an economic structural reform in your cities and have scored considerable achievements. From 1953 to 1987, the average annual rate of increase in the total amount of consumption rose by 2.2 percent, while from 1979 to 1984, it rose to 7.5 percent (after adjustment for inflation).

In 1984, in order to speed up the growth of your economy and the progress of modernization, you adopted a more open policy to allow your country to establish economic and other relations with other countries.

In October 1984, you put forward a radical proposal to apply the structural reform that you implemented in the rural areas to your industries and decided that you would pay greater attention to your service trades and the demands of consumers.

Your Seventh 5-Year Plan (1986-1990) embodies the plan to continue to implement these policies and includes more tentative ideas to achieve even greater development. These are of great significance for Australia. For in many fields, Australia can directly contribute its efforts to this process and thus benefit both of us.

What you are doing now is not easy. The Australian Government is trying to carry out a reform in a society that consists of a population of 15 million people, but you are now trying to carry out a profound reform in a country with a population of 1 billion people (the same as the population of the whole world in 1850).

Your courage, determination, and spirit of devotion in pursuing this goal deserve our admiration.

I wish to pledge to you that the Australian people support you in pursuing and achieving your goal of turning your country into a modernized and efficient country which aims to establish a stable and prosperous region.

General secretary, your visit here is of historic significance.

It is an important milestone in the development of our bilateral relations.

It marks an important phase in the development of relations between our two countries in the direction for stability and good-neighborness.

Despite the difference between the social systems of China and Australia, we have established a kind of friendship between us that will make our relations continue to develop in depth.

General Secretary, in [the] next 2 days we will hold talks on a wide range of questions of concern for both sides. We will discuss the question of how our two sides can cooperate with each other so as to make contributions to the good-neighborly relations and development of the Asia-Pacific Region.

I have pledged to you that we will support China's development and the cause of its people's welfare.

Over the past 2 decades Australia's growth has become intimately linked to that of the Asia-Pacific region. In the coming decades, these types of links will continue to exist. The links with China will grow still more crucial with the years.

The scale and the diversification of the opportunities that are beneficial to both sides is a challenge for Australia, and we are determined to meet this

challenge and opportunity. This is a challenge to all enterprises in Australia as well as to Australia's resources industry, and it is a challenge to medium and large enterprises as well as large companies in all fields ranging from agriculture and the resources industry to the industry and service trades sectors.

I wish to ask the Australian people to accept this historic challenge, cooperate with China, and integrate our economy with the dynamic Western Pacific Region, of which China and Australia constitute an important part. For Australia, this means that it should adopt effective measures to promote its development and its structural change and increase job opportunities. We have already been making progress in this direction.

Through the talks with you, General Secretary, and through our diverse contacts with the Chinese Government and its representatives, I have learned that China very much welcomes the long-term prospect of establishing such relations with Australia.

For us, this will be a real challenge, because the Chinese people are making rapid progress and working hard and the Chinese people have a high degree of diligence.

General Secretary Hu: Our cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region should by no means be and will not be an exclusive arrangement. We both seek peaceful co-existence with our neighbors and want to establish mutually beneficial relations of cooperation with them.

This afternoon we will discuss international and regional problems. We agree on many matters, and in areas where there is not an exact agreement of views, we can seek to identify long-term objectives toward which we can work constructively. China's foreign policy of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in its own hands has made this possible. We attach importance to these relations in light of the value of our relations with China itself and we do not regard these relations as a part of our strategic balance.

It is very important for both of us to finally be able to see world and regional peace. We hope that while finding their own independent places politically and economically, the Indochinese countries will be able to be a part of this region of peace.

If Australia is to be able to attain before the end of this century its goal of establishing political and economic relations with China and other countries in the Western Pacific Region, we must all face the fact that there is the danger of our achievements being destroyed if there is still an isolated country in this region which is not on friendly terms with other countries and obstinately follows the Soviet Union and its allies. As we make progress toward our own goals, we must seek to make available the options and opportunities for Vietnam to diversify its relations and achieve a more satisfactory relationship with all of its neighbors.

While not exaggerating its own ability, Australia will continue to do what it can do help progress toward a solution of the Cambodian problem. To this end, we look forward to maintaining our dialogue with China and other concerned countries.

I am delighted that after Australia you will visit New Zealand, Western Samoa, Fiji, and Papua New Guinea. For Australia, these countries are very important friends and partners. We welcome your interest in further strengthening China's relations with our neighboring countries in the Pacific.

In the early 1970s, E. Gough Whitlam, former leader of our Labor Party, took his lead in opening Australia's door to the PRC when our party was an opposition party and then when our party was in power. We are proud of this historic initiative of our party.

We also admit that the Liberal-National coalition government led by Malcolm Fraser later played a role in developing the relations with your country. The consequence of this is that friendship and cooperation with China have been supported by an overwhelming majority of Australian people and have become a key obligation in the foreign policies of the major parties in our country.

Tomorrow we will have an opportunity to discuss each other's economic plans and consider the great prospects for cooperation between Australia and China. We cannot merely rely on Sino-Australian friendship to ensure a quick development in our economic cooperation; we can only rely on the two parties' ability to provide each other with the benefits that have a competitive edge, and on making arrangements that can benefit both of us.

In Australia, a political identity of supporting the development of Australian-Chinese relations is strongly reflected in all enterprises, villages, and trade unions.

Next Wednesday you will meet representatives from Australian enterprises and trade unions and members of the Australian Council of Economic Planning Advisors. I believe that you will hold successful talks on the question of the opportunity for cooperation between Australia and China. This cooperation opportunity is of long-term economic importance for both countries.

General Secretary Hu, you have already visited Western Australia, and South Australia, and next Thursday you will visit New South Wales State. These states--in fact all states in Australia--all seek to develop effective cooperation with China.

In Sydney, you will meet the representatives of the organizations of Chinese Australians. They have made great contributions to Australia and they are a permanent bridge for the friendship between us.

General Secretary: For a period of time, particularly since our party came into power, I have always deeply believed that nothing is more important in the world than the quiet and constructive revolution that has been taking place in your country. You have combined your creativeness with your beliefs, and emancipated the creativity and pioneering spirit of a vigorous people that constitute one-fourth of the world's population. This is a very satisfactory process of far-reaching significance for China, this region, and the world.

At a moment when you are forging ahead on this path, you and your colleagues have enabled me to play a role in closely linking our two countries. I regard

this as a privilege during my term of office. We should successfully consolidate the unbreakable friendship between us and mutually beneficial cooperation between our two great countries. Nothing can be more important to this and the next generation of Australians than this matter. This is the responsibility we shoulder and the challenge with which we are faced. General Secretary, the fact and spirit of your visit make us believe that we will succeed.

Your Excellency, General Secretary, allow me to request all people present to hold up their glasses together with me and toast:

The health of General Secretary Hu Yaobang;

The health of other leaders of your party and government and the respected party and government representatives present; and

The friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation that has been established on the basis of our unbreakable long-term cooperation relations!

CSO: 4005/834

DOCUMENTARIES, NEWSREELS FOCUS ON SOCIAL TOPICS

OW261418 Beijing XINHUA in English 1403 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA)--Documentaries and newsreels made in China are gaining larger audiences in recent years, as they report on the country's modernization program, criticize unhealthy practices and introduce advanced foreign experiences.

This was disclosed by Zhao Hua, editor-in-chief of the Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio, in an interview with XINHUA during the Fifth National Congress of the China Film Association now in session here.

Outstanding documentaries like "Breakthrough From Zero," "Don't Waste Your Youth" and "100 Days in Hong Kong" attracted larger audiences than many full-length feature films, Zhao said.

"We also try to help battle unhealthy practices by exposing and criticizing them," said 52-year-old Zhao.

Among such films, he said, were "Invisible Shackles," criticizing prejudice and discrimination against women; "Alarm," reporting a sensational case of economic crime; and "Bus Ride," exposing problems in urban public transit services.

The studio has done documentaries on advanced methods of management and scientific and technological achievements in Japan, Federal Germany, Canada and Australia.

Eighteen Chinese documentaries won awards at various international film festivals between 1981 and 1984. Meanwhile, quite a number of the studio's productions won domestic awards in the past three years.

About 100 newsreels and documentaries have been sold abroad in the past two years, making up nearly 40 percent of the country's total film exports in this period.

But Zhao Hua complained that the lack of proper channels of distribution prevented many good newsreels and documentaries from reaching the audiences in time.

With a total staff of 900, the studio is the country's only one producing news-reels and documentaries.

One of the studio's regular productions is "The Motherland's New Look" with one episode every 10 days. Another regular production is "China Today" available in Chinese, English, French, Arabic, Spanish, Japanese, German, Russian and Portuguese.

The studio also produces many single films and series introducing China's history, scenic spots, people's life, reconstruction, etc.

Later this year, the studio will produce five documentaries about the country's first antarctic expedition and dub them in eight foreign languages.

CSO: 4000/203

23 May 1985

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RESPECT FOR DOMESTIC KNOWLEDGE, PERSONNEL URGED

Beijing REMMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Apr 85 p 5

[Article by staff reporter Wang Xuexiao [3769 1331 1321]: "Respect China's Knowledge and Talents--an Interview with CPPCC Standing Committee Member and Renowned Acoustics Expert Professor Wang Dezhao"]

[Text] "I only wish to discuss one issue, which is: We must respect knowledge and talents, especially those of our country." Acoustics expert Professor Wang Dezhao's [3076 1795 2507] suggestion struck a sympathetic chord among many CPPCC committee members.

Professor Wang said: Probably nothing is more discouraging to a scientist than leaving idle his scientific research achievements and the talents trained by him. In the realm of acoustics research, we made three achievements of advanced level in the past year or more: shallow stratigraphic profiling, fish detection, and ultrasonic diagnostic instruments. Last year, using an imported American instrument to make a survey, a unit discovered a reef in shallow sea on the navigational line of a river mouth. To blast the reef would cost 140 million yuan. Afterward, it used the shallow stratigraphic profiling instrument made by us to conduct a survey and found that the reef was not that big and that the problem could be solved at a cost of only 7 million yuan. However, some units are unwilling to use the advanced products made in our own country. Why? Professor Wang said: To get an advantage, certain individuals and units disregard the economic results of society as a whole and blindly import foreign products. The practice not only suppresses national products, but also discourages our scientists and technicians. There was an obvious example: Research fellow Shang Erchang [1424 1422 2490], Professor Wang's student, currently serves as the assistant chief of the acoustics research institute. His paper on "the Interchanging Relations between Generalized Ray and Normal Wave" published in a prestigious U.S. acoustics journal a few years received serious international attention. A NATO high-level academic commission invited him last September to give a special-subject lecture at an academic conference held in Italy. The lecture was acclaimed by international scholars, and he was selected as leader of the discussion group. Yet his academic paper of an international level was rejected by specialized academic journals at home. Unable to publish it in China, Shang Erchang had to send it abroad. Mentioning the incident, Professor Wang felt deeply emotional. He said: Many of our talents and

achievements often fail to gain recognition at home, but the moment a foreign authority makes a comment, their status rises. It is time to transpose such "transpositions."

Seemingly fearful of misunderstanding, Professor Wang Dezhao supplemented by saying: Will there be people who think that I object to the introduction of advanced foreign technology and personnel? No, it is precisely the reverse. What I wish to remind people is that, while actively introducing advanced technology and personnel, we must fully utilize our domestic knowledge and talents. Stressing only the foreign while overlooking the domestic, or believing only in the foreign while discrediting, or giving inadequate credence to, the domestic, is detrimental to the development of China's science and technology and the enthusiasm of the scientists and technicians.

6080
CSO: 4005/808

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JPRS-CPS-85-051
23 May 1985

DEMOCRATIC PARTY CELEBRATES MAGAZINE PUBLICATION

OW201744 Beijing XINHUA in English 1442 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April (XINHUA)--"OPINION," a monthly magazine and the first of its kind published by a democratic party, officially went into circulation today.

A reception was given this afternoon by the China Democratic League (CDL) to celebrate the birth of the magazine. The league, founded in 1941, is one of China's eight democratic parties, and composed of intellectuals in the cultural and education fields.

The magazine is of, by, and for intellectuals, according to the introduction to the first issue.

It quotes Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping as saying that a revolutionary party is afraid of nothing but being unable to hear public opinion.

A political and academic magazine, "OPINION" has such columns as "Current Affairs," "Opinion," "Lectures on Special Topics," "Information," "Memoirs," and book reviews.

The contributors to the first issue are noted scholars, writers and journalists.

Tao Dayong, an economist and the CDL's vice chairman, acts as the chairman of the editorial board.

The magazine's advisors include economist Qian Jiaju and sociologist Fei Xiaotong.

CSO: 4000/198

FOURTH CONGRESS OF ASSOCIATION OF CHINESE WRITERS

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 2, 7 Jan 85 pp 5-6

[Article by staff reporter: "To Stretch Out Once Again the Wings of Freedom; Several Writers Discuss the Fourth Congress of the Association of Chinese Writers"]

[Text] At the Fourth Congress of the Association of Chinese Writers which was held late last year and continued into the new year, the editors of this magazine invited several writers to a short informal discussion. On the question of how to further develop and promote the socialist literature of the new era, the writers discussed their thoughts, opinions, wishes and hopes. The following is a summary of the discussion:

A Writer Needs a Wide Psychological Field

Ru Zhijuan [5423 1807 7710]: My participation in this conference reminds me of what an associate professor at Zhengzhou University had once said. He said that from the biological point of view, the riding of a bicycle requires only two wheels to be in contact with the ground and a two-foot wide road; but the person riding the bicycle needs a fairly wide psychological field, otherwise, he cannot ride the bicycle. I am engaged in literary creations and I feel that this analogy illustrates how I feel. For literature to flourish, the writer must possess a wide psychological field and he needs society to provide the necessary conditions for such a field. As far as this is concerned, there has been more progress now than the fifties and the 17 years before the "Cultural Revolution." The psychological field in which the writer engages in creative activities has, relatively speaking, become wider. Consequently, the blooming of literary works in these few years have taken place. The psychological field of the person riding the bicycle has become wider and he would not turn over or fall into the gutter. It is the same with writers. I believe that this conference has provided an even wider psychological field for literary works.

The Current Climate is Suitable for Things to Grow

Lu Wenfu [7120 2429 1133]: I feel more excited and agitated about participating in this conference than in all the previous conferences. In the past, we always engaged in anti-rightist or anti-leftist campaigns and after all

these years, we still do not know where right is. Now, the situation of great excitement and blooming has really emerged and this has not developed easily. Literary creative activities are like growing crops. Good harvests require normal climatic conditions and correct policies. The climate for literature is the political climate. Literary creations increase when the climate is good and decrease when it is bad. The 10 years of "extraordinary natural disaster" has led to no harvest at all. The relationship between our literary works and the political climate is so intimate. Now, the climate suitable for everything to grow has appeared. Of course, when the climate is good, the trees and grass will grow; but the trees will always grow taller and stronger than the weeds and it does not matter if there are some weeds. A writer needs such good climate and environment to engage in creative activities, he also needs correct policies.

Never Apply Old Concepts to the New Life

Gao Xiaosheng [7559 2556 5116]: At first, I did not intend to come to this conference because not long ago in Shanghai, I fell and broke two ribs. I was planning to go to Nanjing to find a place to rest. Later, some friends persuaded me to come to this conference saying that if I could not move around easily, I could rest more and participate in less activities. I thought that I can see a lot of old friends in this meeting, so I hurried here.

In the second half of 1984, I had hoped to sit down and write; but the cities and countryside have changed so much, if I do not try to understand in depth the new radical changes in social life, I would lose a good opportunity. Then, I plan to observe more before thinking of writing.

In recent years, there have been great changes in people's lives and these developments are now breaking through some old concepts. For us who are in creative work, we must first go and study in depth people's lives and never apply old concepts to the new life.

The Time for Each To Show His Ability Has Come

Li Guowen [2621 0948 2429]: This is the time when Beijing is coldest, yet the atmosphere in the conference is so warm: cold and warm, the difference in temperature is very great (Zhang Xian [1728 1720] interrupted: this is spring in winter), yes, this is spring in winter.

This conference has called upon everyone to create a situation of great excitement, great unity and blooming. This is welcomed by everyone. The conference will also open a wide road for future literary creative activities and like the legendary eight immortals, each can show his ability. There is no better time for writers to engage in creative activities.

In the last 35 years, our literary activities have similarly experienced a winding path. Several years ago, some writers said that to "write was like being 'roped'" - that is, while writing, one has to think hard, every word has to be considered repeatedly so that one feels that one is tied by a rope. With such nervous mental conditions, how can one produce good works? Now,

it has been proposed that the freedom to create should be respected and that we are allowed to write all kinds of works; writers can fully display their individual talents.

Public Opinion Should Tolerate Literary Works

Zhang Xian: Comrade Zhang Guangnian's [1728 0342 1628] report contains all the words that are in the heart of the writers. I believe that there has never been a more brilliant report in the Association which has put one's mind more at ease. I am very excited. For example, there has never been a special topic on the freedom to create and listening to it makes one feel so happy. I sincerely hope that it will materialize after the conference and that it will be different from the past when, after the happy moments in the conference, new problems and obstacles developed.

Public opinion should be tolerant of literary works and the writers. One should not use a rigid framework to apply to literary works and criticize how bad or inadequate some works are and quickly use scissors to trim and cut when there are new changes. It is the same with writers. One should not demand a writer to be a "saint" and get easily turned off. I hope that such conditions will change (Lu Wenfu interjected: we should promote variety and toleration).

To Correct the Position of the Writers

Wang Anyi [3769 1344 2011]: I have just come to Beijing from Xuzhou. The city life of Xuzhou, which is along the ancient waterway of Huanghe, has changed immensely in these 2 years. There are all kinds of fashionable clothes and goods for everyday use in the streets and in particular, there has been a lot of commercial activities. This reminds us that the current economic changes in China will inevitably lead to changes in people's thought and this is bound to happen. Under the push of economic reforms, society will adopt a relatively tolerant attitude toward literary works and writers. Will the appearance of all kinds of works create a "pessimistic" vision for some serious writers? In the future, there may not be that many people who will support and surround us. We will feel lonely. Actually, I feel that the appearance of this situation is normal and it is the normal social position for us writers.

The foreign writers whom I have met are not "professionals." Society therefore has entrusted a lot to the professional writers in socialist China. In past years, if they want to support you, they elevate you to a high position; if they do not support you, you fell down. That is not normal.

Literary Policy and the Entire Economic Reform Program Must be Compatible

Zhang Xianliang [1728 6343 0061]: Many writers gain their artistic lives from the historical changes subsequent to the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Therefore, they proudly proclaim themselves to be "offsprings of the 3d Plenary Session." For example, a new writer such as Wang Anyi began writing after the 3d Plenary Session. Several "old rightists"

here all emerged after the 3d Plenary Session and this is especially historic. After China adopted the open door policy, China's economy is being incorporated into the world economic system and with the economy moving culture, it causes our culture to be incorporated into the world cultural system. To further promote the blooming of art and literature requires an open and flexible policy to direct art and literature. Only then will it be compatible with the entire economic reform program. Under the policy of externally opening to the outside world and internally revitalizing the economy, there is no other policy for art and literature. As far as this is concerned, I am full of confidence that this is the historical inevitability and we should not worry too much; with the progress of China's economy, art and literature will advance forward along this inevitable path. There will be small obstacles in the future and there may be reversals, but on the whole, I am optimistic and self confident. This Congress of the Association of Chinese Writers will open up such a bright future for the new socialist literature.

12380
CSO: 4005/555

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PROTESTERS DEMAND RETURN TO HOMES--Beijing, April 25 (AFP)--More than 100 people today protested in front of city government offices here demanding that the authorities allow them to return to their homes in the Chinese capital, in the first such demonstration since 1980. The protesters, mostly so-called "educated youth" who went to the countryside at the direction of Chairman Mao Zedong in 1968, said they sought the right to return to the city and be reunited with their families but had so far been refused. One of four large red banners appealed for the personal assistance of "Comrade Deng Xiaoping" while another said "Educated Youth Are Victims of the Cultural Revolution." City officials inside the building refused to comment on the demonstration and the protesters said they had yet to receive any reply to their demands. Street demonstrations by "shang fang" petitioners seeking rectification of Cultural Revolution grievances were briefly tolerated in 1979-80 but soon repressed. The only protests in the capital since then have been by university students demanding improved living conditions and teaching methods. [Text] [HK251013 Hong Kong AFP in English 0951 GMT 25 Apr 85]

PROTESTERS IN BEIJING--Beijing, April 25 (AFP)--Protesters said they had begun to gather at the city government's front gate on Tuesday but that their numbers had grown rapidly during the last two days. Several said they had begun their vigil at the compound's back gate 10 days ago. The protesters were still sitting on the steps of the government building late this afternoon. Uniformed police, normally ubiquitous in the Chinese capital, were not seen anywhere in the neighbourhood of the demonstration, though plainclothesmen seemed to be present in the crowd of some 100 Chinese who gathered to watch. The demonstrators sat silently beneath their banners and were reluctant to be photographed or answer questions. [Text] [HK251120 Hong Kong AFP in English 1039 GMT 25 Apr 85]

COLLEGES ENROLL HONG KONG, TAIWAN, MACAO STUDENTS--Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA)--Seven colleges will this year enroll students from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan as well as overseas Chinese students, said the Ministry of Education here today. They are Beijing, Qinghua, Fudan, Zhongshan and Shenzhen universities, Sun Yat-sen Medical College and the South China Institute of Technology. An official said new students must be single, under 25 and senior middle school graduates or equivalent. They can sign up for entrance examinations from May 15 to 31 at enrollment offices in Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Xiamen, Dantong and Guangzhou. Consultancy will be available at the Shenzhen office from May 15 to 20. Examinations will be held from July 12 to 14. Needy students may apply for grants, except at Shenzhen University. [Text] [OW300918 Beijing XINHUA in English 0901 GMT 30 Apr 85]

BIRTH CONTROL HELPS LOWER JIANGSU BIRTHRATE

OW151132 Beijing XINHUA in English 1041 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Nanjing, April 15 (XINHUA)--The birth rate in Jiangsu, China's most densely-populated province, dropped from 30.68 per thousand in 1971 to 10.42 per thousand in 1984, according to statistics furnished by the provincial Family Planning Commission.

The natural population growth rate over the same 13 year period dropped from 23.88 to 4.52 per thousand.

Commission Director Dai Shuown said Jiangsu would have had 13 million more babies in that 13-year period if birth control had not been introduced in 1971.

Jiangsu, which has an area of over 100,000 square kilometers, is one of China's most economically developed provinces. The 1982 national census placed Jiangsu's population at 60,521,114, making it China's fourth largest province.

Dai attributed the drop in the birth rate to wide acceptance of family planning.

"Large numbers of educated women from all walks of life now prefer to have only one child, so as to devote more time and energy to work and study," he noted.

Well-off peasants hope to continue increasing their incomes and enjoy a better cultural life, so they do not want to be burdened with too many children," he added.

Urban and rural residents in increasing numbers no longer have to depend on their children to care for them in old age as workers' pensions have been raised and more homes for childless old people set up over the past few years.

By the end of 1984, Dai said, 90 percent of Jiangsu's couples of child-bearing age were using birth control.

The province's 300,000 family planning workers instruct couples in the use of contraceptives and regularly give advice at their homes.

The provincial authorities hope to register a zero increase in population growth early in the next century, Dai said.

SHANDONG GOVERNOR STRESSES DISCIPLINE IN REFORM

OW011109 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0740 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Article by reporter Guo Xiusheng]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--At the group discussions of the Shandong provincial delegation on examining Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report, Liang Buting, NPC Deputy and Governor of Shandong Province, pointed out: To ensure healthy and smooth development of reform, it is essential that we correctly handle the relations between the policies of opening to the outside world and enlivening the economy with strengthening of discipline. Particularly during the period of reform, all major actions and policies must follow the CPC Central Committee's unified planning. We must not pursue our own individual course of action at will.

He said: Policy and law are the most important discipline to be observed by all units and individuals. They must never be violated. During the period of reform, the strengthening of the sense of discipline is much more important. We must report to and ask for instructions from the higher authorities concerning major issues which affect the overall situation or which involve a wide range of matters, and must never make decisions on our own free will. We must not act first and report afterwards nor must we act and report at the same time. Still less must we act and not report to the higher authorities. Reform cannot be properly carried out if we do not straighten out discipline. To straighten out discipline is to ensure healthy development of reform and to better maintain the enthusiasm of the masses in making reforms.

Liang Buting said: The expansion of decisionmaking power for enterprises in Shandong Province has enhanced the enterprises' vitality and improved economic results. However, we must not fail to see that after expansion of decision-making power for enterprises, some enterprises have acted on their own free will in all matters without consulting the higher authorities. Some enterprises arbitrarily raise prices, issue bonuses, or raise wages. A factory director in Jinan has promoted himself eight grades within a year. Some enterprises blindly expand operations and duplicate construction projects. Some individual enterprises even violate law and discipline by engaging in speculative sales of state commodities in short supply. We must firmly rectify such chaotic and law-breaking actions, or else reform will be undermined.

He continued: In the course of reform, we must pay attention to the effect of our actions to the overall situation, refrain from proceeding from the immediate interests of the individual units to the detriment of the interests of the whole. When contradictions arise between the interests of the part and that of the whole, the part must always be subordinated to the whole. This is our discipline. Investigations show that some enterprises show no concern for the interests of the state, and seek to retain profits by all means. For instance, the local state-run industrial enterprises in Shandong Province increased profits by 14.8 percent in 1984 over the previous year, but profits delivered to the state dropped 8.8 percent. The state collects less revenue even though profits have increased. This problem calls for our attention. Some enterprises have distributed the self-retained funds as bonuses or wages in kind. Only a small percentage of the funds retained are used for developing production. Some enterprises even distribute funds necessary for developing production as consumption funds. This will cause dire consequences.

Liang Buting concluded: The above circumstances show that we must strengthen discipline in the course of reform. To strengthen discipline does not mean to tighten up control, but is precisely aimed at better serving reform, and at ensuring success in reform.

CSO: 4000/191

EAST REGION

JPRS-CPS-85-051
23 May 1985

FAMILY ENTERPRISE APPEALS FOR PUBLIC SUPPORT

Support for Family Industry

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 85 p 1

/Letter to ZHEJIANG RIBAO from Zhou Hansheng /0719 3352 3932/ of the Zhenhua Electric Appliances Plant, Tianxin, Yiwu County: "Rural Cadres Must Actively Support Family Industry"/

/Text/ Editor's note: In order to expand reproduction, a family plant has applied for an increase of its power supply by 2.9 kilowatts. But some village cadres have unreasonably refused to process this application, thus causing the plant to lay off its equipment, suspend production and lose business. It can be said that the plant has suffered very great economic losses.

What is the implication of this matter?

Developing family industry deserves not only support from the county, district and township leaderships and various other departments but also even more support from basic-level rural cadres. In a certain sense, the village cadres' support in this connection is very important. This is because village cadres who have direct contact with the peasant-owners of family plants are authorized to give approval to many things. The village authority has been urged by the township leadership to solve the power supply problem of the family plant operated by Zhou Hansheng as soon as possible on many occasions. But those village cadres appear to have adopted a stalling tactic by allowing more than 2 months to pass without taking any action.

This attitude is not justified. At a time when family industry is developing rapidly, our comrades dedicated to rural work must clearly explain to

basic-level cadres why it is significant to bring about a successful development of family industry and must help them clear up various murky ideas and raise their consciousness of the need to support family industry. We believe the vast numbers of basic-level cadres including village cadres will not hesitate to heed the voice of the masses of peasants by giving them wholehearted support in bringing about a successful development of their family industries, just as has been the case with specialized households.

The family plant I operate produces all appliance items. During the first 10 months of last year, its output was valued at over 50,000 yuan, of which over 10,000 yuan were delivered to the state as taxes. In response to raising market demand, I have decided to expand production. For this purpose, I have concentrated funds on purchasing some new equipment such as air compressors whose installation was completed by the end of last October. Before preparing to put them into operation I applied for an additional power supply with the office of Zhouxu Village, of which I am a resident. Through discussion, the village authority wanted to list me as one of "exclusive line consumers." To me, this is a line more than 700 meters long from the transformer location to my home, which calls for installation of more than 10 power poles at my expense, an expense I cannot afford. Later, my request was reported to the township government which, instead of agreeing to install "an exclusive line to my home," required the village authority to establish a connection from the local tri-phase power system to my home. It was at this time that some village cadres suddenly accused me of "stealing electricity," which holds me liable for being fined. Since I have never done anything like that, I could not accept this false charge.

This problem remains unsolved despite many interventions by the township government. Now 2 months are gone. Due to the unavailability of electricity, our equipment was laid off and could not be used. The original rush job of producing a group of regulative switch samples ordered by the Shanghai Huafeng Electrical Appliance Plant could not be completed because of such a prolonged delay. That order was later awarded to another unit. This serious economic loss has put my plant in a very difficult position. Now I have no one to turn to for help but ask your newspaper to do my plant justice.

Results of Press Investigation

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 85 p 1

/Investigative report by reporter Zhong Shanshan /6988 8913 8913//

/Text/ What Zhou Hansheng has said is basically true.

Because Zhou Hansheng, director of the Zhenhua Electrical Appliances Plant in Zhouxu Village, Tianxin Township, Yiwu County, wanted to expand production, he applied for 2.9 kilowatts from the tri-phase power system in a report to the village authority on 28 October 1984. At that time, instead of agreeing to the extension of the original power transmission line to his home, the village party committee wanted Zhou Hansheng to establish an exclusive line. From 11 November through 26 December, an official assigned by the Tianxin Township Party Committee visited Zhouxu Village three times, and required that the village party committee concentrate efforts on solving power supply problem of the family plant operated by Zhou Hansheng. But some village cadres insistently and unreasonably said: 1) The problem of "electric power" stolen by Zhou Hansheng still needs to be handled; 2) Zhou Hansheng must deliver 500 yuan as a contribution to the accumulated fund. The village authority will not agree to the supply of electric power before these two problems are satisfactorily resolved. Naturally, Zhou Hansheng is unwilling to deliver 500 yuan since his plant has already suffered a serious economic loss. When this reporter went to Zhouxu Village to investigate the case during New Year's Day, the power supply problem facing the family plant operated by Zhou Hansheng remains unsolved.

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CSO: 4005/595

PEASANTS' RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION EMPHASIZED

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jan 85 p 1

/Article: "No More Tyrannical Orders Be Issued, No More Foolish Things Should Be Done"/

/Text/ Editor's note: A new issue now facing rural cadres at various levels is how to reform the rural industrial structure successfully. Such foolish things as the tyrannical orders blindly issued by Zekou Township are now rarely seen. We have already suffered too miserably in this respect from the past, now that relevant experiences and lessons are being summed up by many people. But the problem reflected in that event indicates that there still exist in some comrades old concepts and conventions inconsistent with economic development requirements. If we want to change this condition, the only option open to us is to study conscientiously, spare no effort to put what we have learned into practice and persist in taking a realistic approach to all programs. We must conscientiously study the party's principles and policies, dare to explore and create through experiments. Only in this way can we change those concepts, systems, policies and workstyles that are out of fashion; remove various obstacles that stand in the way of reform; and carefully and meticulously direct agricultural production from the realistic point of view and in accordance with the natural and economic laws. Attention must be paid to preventing people from issuing tyrannical orders, promoting formalism, playing tricks, promoting prestigious projects and committing other mistakes. If they do, we must take timely measures to correct them. Only in this way can we promote the constant development of all work.

Some cadres in Zekou Township, Jinhua City, have caused some damage as a result of blindly issuing tyrannical orders in the course of selecting agricultural crops to be planted.

Early last year, in preparing to plant orange and tangerine trees, the township government ordered Xiawang Village to uproot mulberry trees that were many years old and replace them with orange and tangerine trees. In order to fulfill the planting quota, the village authority assigned all available small plots around drying yards and houses to various households for planting orange trees. Late that year, these widely scattered orange and tangerine seedlings mostly died because of poor soil and the inability of the village authority to tend their growth. The masses were then ordered by the village authority to replant them in October or at the start of a busy autumn harvesting and winter planting season. Because of the dry spell, most of those replanted orange seedlings died.

Later, those township cadres who originally wanted peasants to replace mulberry trees with orange trees suddenly came around to ask peasants to plant mulberry trees again and declared that all tracts of land assigned for planting orange and tangerine trees must be covered with such trees as they were told, no matter whether the tracts were land assigned to them according to contracts or private plots or whether affected households would have enough manpower to tend mulberry trees and raise silkworms. If anyone fails to do so, he must give up the contract land without any compensation and make it ready for reassignment to others willing to plant such trees. The village authority has also assigned someone to the Zekou Food Station to collect payments for mulberry tree seedlings by deducting them from the prices of food grain sold to the state by the peasants.

Issuing tyrannical orders in this way has angered the masses. Peasant Wang Mingxing /3076 2494 2502/ sent a letter to the municipal party committee protesting such orders. This problem was resolved only after its agricultural industry department intervened to restore the right to agricultural self-determination to the peasants.

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EAST REGION

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23 May 1985

SHANGHAI HOLDS CONGRESS OF RETIRED WORKERS

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by correspondents Zhang Zhiang [1728 1807 2491] and Yu Zhe [0205 0772]: "Senior Citizens Should Be Encouraged To Devote Their Surplus Energy To Brightening the Prospect of Shanghai"]

[Text] "Retired workers, retired cadres and old people throughout Shanghai must continue to play a role in realizing the objectives of Shanghai's economic development strategy and fulfilling six major tasks for this year." So said Hu Lijiao [5170 4539 2403], second secretary of the Shanghai municipal CPC committee, in a speech to the Shanghai Municipal Congress of Retired Workers held yesterday morning. The speech conveyed a message of hope to all retired workers and old comrades throughout the city.

Shanghai now has more than 1.2 million retired workers who have played a role in socialist construction by drawing on the rich knowledge and practical experiences they have accumulated over the years. This congress of retired workers was jointly held in the Shanghai Gymnasium by the general trade union, labor and personnel bureaus and commission on aging problems in Shanghai Municipality as part of a greater effort to mobilize retired workers to continue playing a role in transforming and revitalizing Shanghai City.

The congress was attended by leading comrades of the Shanghai municipal CPC committee, the standing committee of the Shanghai municipal people's congress, the Shanghai municipal government, the Shanghai municipal committee of the National People's Political Consultative Conference and the Shanghai Garrison District including Chen Guodong [7115 0948 2767], Hu Lijiao, Yang Di [2799 1029], Hu Bangguo [0702 6721 0948], Huang Ju [7806 5468], Zhang Qi [1728 4388], Song Richang [1345 2480 2490], Wang Jingkun [3769 2529 2492] and Cai Beihua [5591 0554 5478] as well as responsible comrades of the trade union, Communist Youth League, women's federations and departments concerned.

Among the 2,755 retired workers attending the congress, the youngest were 60 years of age and the oldest exceeded 80. Among them were workers, cadres, engineers, technicians, medical workers and teachers. Many comrades were former national, municipal and prefectoral (or county) model workers, advanced producers and 8 March Red Banner pacesetters. At the congress, Li Dehong [2621 1795 7703], chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Commission

on Aging Problems, read the names of 179 retired workers commended by the congress and 30 units which have achieved outstanding success in dealing with aging problems.

In his speech, Comrade Hu Lijiao praised highly the role played by the city's retired workers in building two civilizations, while calling on them to continue to devote their surplus energy to bringing grace to the city. He said that among the city's retired workers, there is no shortage of resourceful talents, and there is room everywhere for "old people to display their talents". Some of them can choose to serve and work for their regional programs, and some can play a role in building a spiritual civilization including training and educating teenagers, teaching at training classes and continuation schools and doing other tasks. Some can vigorously provide services for the development of the third estate while others can provide various information and consultation and technical services.

He emphasized that retired workers must make their services available not only to enterprises in other parts of the country but also to local neighborhood and township industries. They may be hired as individuals or get organized to develop various services. Engineering, technical, administrative and management personnel, medical workers, educators and technical workers can organize themselves into various industrial and specialized groups so as to provide better services. He also called on various units and leading groups at various levels to keep their doors wide open and adopt various measures and make proper arrangements for retired workers to "serve their country" in ways that suit their practical desires and social needs. Meanwhile, they must be reasonably compensated according to the principle of giving to each according to his work and those highly skilled comrades should be paid even more for their exceptionally outstanding contributions.

Comrade Hu Lijiao also offered his personal views on problems of how to pay senior citizens due respect, how to express concern for the welfare of retired workers and how to provide them with better services. He encouraged all retired workers to concern themselves with the affairs of the state, acquaint themselves with the latest developments, improve their knowledge and discipline, control their tempers and play a leading role in building a socialist spiritual civilization.

During the congress, representatives of the general trade union, CYL committee and women's federation of Shanghai Municipality extended congratulations to its delegates. Young Pioneers presented flowers to representatives of advanced retired workers and collectives. A representative of retired workers also issued an appeal to retired workers throughout the city urging them "to study constantly, devote their surplus energy to brightening the prospect of Shanghai, play an exemplary role and keep themselves physically fit."

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EAST REGION

IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION VIEWED AS KEY TO REGISTRATION OF PARTY MEMBERS

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jan 85 p 1

/Article by reporter Yuan Yaping /5913 0068 1627/: "Ideological Education Is the Key to Success in Registering Party Members"/

/Text/ By treating the process of the organizational handling and registration of party members as one of reeducating them in the criteria for party membership and for raising their ideological understanding during party consolidation, the leading party group of the Zhejiang provincial department of justice has consolidated the fruits of reevaluation of party members, further strengthened the fighting power of party organizations and boosted their morale.

As soon as the department of justice turned the campaign to consolidate the party into the process of the organizational handling and registration of party members, some party members immediately jumped to the conclusion that following nearly a year of efforts, the campaign is now nearing its completion and what remains to be done is only a job of registering party members while other individual party members who have made mistakes of all kinds were weighed down with worries about being unable to pass the "tests." In light of such thoughts, the leading party group has developed ideological education aimed at correcting this misconception while leading party members are to make successful and conscientious efforts to describe in their writings their main gains from consolidating the party along with their future efforts in this direction which must be "true" (or true to themselves), "accurate" (or an accurate grasp of problems) and "genuine" (or genuine to the point of being honest):

-- Describe one's true self. In addition to organizing party members to study documents on consolidating the party further, the leading party group has held a typical experience-exchange meeting attended by all its members. During the meeting, seven comrades reported their ideological gains from consolidating the party along with their future efforts in this direction, thus giving other comrades a great inspiration. Before the meeting, many comrades summed up their experiences in reports to party branches in which they considered their jobs almost well done. After listening to the typical speeches,

they felt that their original reports were far from describing their true selves, and for this reason, they had to take them back and rewrite them. A roving inspector of the notary public changed his draft eight times before coming up with a true description of his experiences and lessons clearly outlining his future efforts in this direction.

-- Describe oneself "accurately." The leading party group has never lost its faith in the ability of its members to redress themselves. Instead of applying political pressures on them, it has inspired and guided them to raise their political consciousness and address problems accurately. A party member of the mediation office who committed mistakes during the "cultural revolution" tended to think of everything in a negative way and had many misgivings after being subject to criticism from the masses and relieved of his duty as a deputy departmental director as a result of structural reform. Recently, the leading party group and the party branch took the initiative to interview him and sharply reminded him of the root cause of his ideological problem while warmly helping him sum up his lessons and encouraging him to disregard that ideological burden and move forward with a light pack on his back. In the end, he raised his political consciousness and became able to address his problems accurately. After examining his mistakes in a speech to the typical experience-exchange meeting held by the leading party group of the department of justice and after more thoroughly summing up his thinking following the meeting, he won the hearts of other comrades over to his side and went to work with a cheerful spirit.

-- "Genuinely" describe oneself. The leading party group of the department has called on party members, especially those who have committed mistakes of a different nature, to evaluate themselves accurately, look squarely at their problems, describe their problems as they are, refrain from talking glibly and tell the truth. Then the leading party group of the department was reminded by someone of the following three problems facing a party cadre: he rose to prominence by acting as a rebel during the "cultural revolution," sold his old home at a high price and was guilty of covering up criminals. It paid great attention to such charges while organizing forces to conduct a thorough investigation into the case. After the truth came out through investigation, its leadership interviewed this party cadre and notified him that it was true that he once led a group of rebels but the two other charges against him were not true. This clarification of his record has relieved him of a burden. This party cadre said gratefully: "By carrying out the party's policies in this way, my party organization has really revived the party's excellent workstyle of seeking truth from facts." As a result of a study based on facts, the leading party group of the department has decided to give 10 party members who committed general mistakes under the influence of factionalism and anarchism during the "cultural revolution" significant help and education so that their applications

for party membership registration from another party member who has committed more serious mistakes has also been approved after he was given help and a disciplinary warning by the party, which has resulted in raising his ideological understanding. Clear conclusions on how to handle other party members with different problems have also been reached before the submission of their applications for party membership registration so that all their problems can be resolved once and for all. Furthermore, proper arrangements for registration of all other party members who are now on study tours away from home or on a transfer from one station to another or too ill to be able to take examinations have also been made according to the relevant policies and regulations.

Through the organizational handling and registration of party members, the department of justice has led more than 180 party members to strengthen their party spirit and raise their morale. In the end, nine outstanding party members and intellectuals have become members of the middle-level leading groups, eight intellectuals have been allowed to join the party and many other intellectuals have submitted applications for party membership.

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JPRS-CPS-85-051
23 May 1985

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG STEPS UP ADMISSION OF COLLEGE STUDENTS AS PARTY MEMBERS

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Qu Yaoqian [4234 1031 6197] and Yuan Yaping [5913 0068 1627]: "About 1,400 Outstanding College Students in Zhejiang Were Admitted to the Party in 1984"]

[Text] According to the information released by a department concerned yesterday, in the course of consolidating the party, various colleges and universities in Zhejiang have widely regarded the work of recruiting college students to be party members as a task of primary importance. Last year, some 1,398 outstanding college students throughout the province were admitted to the party.

Beginning last April, effective measures have been adopted by many college party committees to step up the recruiting of college students as party members. The Zhejiang University party committee has equipped the general party branches of various departments with deputy secretaries and full-time organizing members in an effort to carry out ideological and political work among the students. It has appointed 59 professional and experienced teachers and party cadres as part-time organizing members as part of an effective effort to recruit students as party members. Last year, the party committee admitted a total of 306 students to the party, 2.3 times more than in 1983. The Zhejiang Medical College party committee has actively carried out ideological and political work among the students while giving lectures to active applicants for party membership. Timely measures have also been taken to admit those who are ready for full party membership. Beginning in October 1984, the committee has admitted 24 students to the party organization. The Zhejiang Agriculture College, Zhejiang Aquatic Products College, Zhoushan Normal College, Zhejiang Education College, and other units have worked hard toward realizing the "three goals"--namely, the ideological and organizational goals and work. The result is a new breakthrough in admitting outstanding college students to the party. Many colleges and universities have focused attention on recruiting first- and second-year students as party members.

Last year, some 24 colleges and universities recruited a total of 181 freshmen and sophomore students as party members.

As a result of the stepped-up recruiting of students as party members, a political atmosphere has prevailed over students. By regarding the effort to gain admission to the party as a lofty political goal, many students have spontaneously joined the CPC Constitution study groups. So far, approximately 15,000 college students, or more than 30 percent of the total college student population, have participated in the study of the CPC Constitution while approximately 5,000 students or 10 percent of the total college enrollment have submitted applications for party membership.

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REFORM OF ENTERPRISE LEADING GROUPS IN PROGRESS IN ZHEJIANG

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Hu Benliang [5170 2609 0081]: "High Cultural Level Structure Takes Shape in Leading Groups of Large and Medium-size Enterprises Which Form the Backbone of Zhejiang's Industry"]

[text] Presently, Zhejiang Province has 53 large and medium-size enterprises which form the backbone of the province's industry. Among them, 34 have further revamped their leading groups. As a result, a high cultural level structure has initially taken shape among these leading groups. By now, outstanding middle-aged and younger cadres who have received college degrees make up 77.2 percent of the entire composition of these leading groups. Consequently, the basic need for carrying out the reform of the economic system has been met.

During this readjustment, conscientious efforts were made by party committees at various levels to eliminate the "leftist" influence and measures were taken to ensure that the criteria set for this new historical period will be followed in selecting cadres. The key to the selection of cadres is political soundness. Some controversial cadres may also be selected through a realistic analysis which will emphasize distinguishing the principle aspect of their behavior from the secondary aspect. As long as their principal aspect is sound, and is consistent with the "four modernizations" standards, they should receive resolute support for their candidacy as members of leading groups and should be resolutely used despite the controversial aspects of their lives. Through the emancipation of their minds, party committees at various levels have promoted a number of cadres of political integrity who have carried out the four modernizations program with a pioneering spirit. A middle-aged engineer of the Hangzhou Silk Printing and Dyeing Plant is the best among the cadres throughout the plant and is considered a talented person. But he had been consistently described as an "arrogant and complacent" person who always thinks of "fame and profit". For this reason, no one had ever dared promote him to any important position. In 1982, he was once recommended to the higher authorities as a candidate for the postion of the plant's deputy director but was turned down. But during the recent reshuffle of the plant, he was boldly promoted to that position despite the gossip and interference.

When the leading groups of the large and medium-size enterprises were being revamped, the principle of seeking truth from facts and doing everything from the realistic point of view was upheld, and education backgrounds were emphasized while genuine talent and real ability to lead and organize were not overlooked. Meanwhile, all outstanding but self-educated cadres have also been promoted to important positions without discrimination. For example, although the director of the Hangzhou Rubber Plant who is the outstanding national quality controller, the secretary of the party committee of the Hangzhou Electrochemical Plant who is the outstanding provincial quality controller, and many others have received no college diplomas, they have become, through self-education, capable and experienced leaders familiar with the operations of their enterprises. For this reason, they have all been appointed to important positions during the current reform of enterprise leading groups. In the meantime, some middle-aged and younger intellectuals specializing in technical operations have been placed in positions where they can put their special technical skills to the best use. For example, a deputy director of the Hangzhou Silk Printing and Dyeing Plant was an electrical engineer skilled in technical operations but unfit as an administrative leader. During the current reform of leading groups, she has been reappointed chief engineer at her request.

The newly reformed leading groups of 34 enterprises are composed of well-educated members equipped with professional skills. They have brought to their enterprises not only a modern knowledge of enterprise management and skills and ambitious pioneering spirit but also a profound change and a new outlook.

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CSO: 4005/635

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI CRIME RATE DOWN, CIVIL CASES ON RISE

OW271242 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Shanghai, April 27 (XINHUA)--Criminal cases dropped by a big margin while civil cases went up by five percent in Shanghai in 1984, as compared with the previous year.

According to reports submitted to the ongoing Municipal People's Congress session, criminal cases decreased by 38.2 percent, with a 41.6 percent drop in major criminal cases such as robbery and violence.

As a result, Municipal Chief Procurator Wang Xing told the congress, order in public places has improved remarkably.

He attributed this to the crackdown on serious criminal activities, which started in August 1983.

The congress was told that the local courts tried 9,056 criminal cases, with 14,054 convictions, between April 1984 and March this year.

Economic offenses, 70 percent of which were thefts of public property, were on the rise. A total of 3,847 economic offenders have been convicted in the past 12 months.

The local courts also heard 16,703 civil cases last year, with 78 percent settled through conciliation.

On top were marriage disputes, constituting half of the total and showing a 12.6 percent increase over 1983.

Also on the increase were disputes concerning housing, leasing, and supporting and fostering family members. There were also disputes over remuneration and debts, which were rare in the past.

Hua Liankui, president of the Municipal Higher Court, told the congress that economic reforms in the urban and rural areas had led to the development of commodity production and changes in relations concerning property.

In 1984 the courts heard 1,589 cases of economic disputes, twice as many as in 1983.

Hua said that more than 67,000 civil disputes were settled by the grassroots mediation committees.

Shanghai, with a population of 12 million, has over 4,000 mediators.

CSO: 4000/208

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

FIRST HOTEL FOR WRITERS, ARTISTS OPENS--Hefei, April 27 (XINHUA)--China's first hotel special to writers and artists has partially opened in Jingxian County, Anhui Province. Writers and artists will have their bills at 20 percent discounted at Jingchuan Hotel started by the Anhui Association of Literary and Art circles and other provincial and local units, a hotel spokesman said. The hotel, consisting of a group of villas on picturesque hillslopes, now has 170 beds. The number of beds will increase to 300 when all villas are built within this year, the hotel spokesman said. [Text] [OW271554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 27 Apr 85]

CSO: 4000/208

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

PARTY RECTIFICATION LIAISON TEAMS DISPATCHED IN HUBEI

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Correspondent Wu Kexin [0702 0344 2450] and Reporter Yan Lai Xu [6768 0171 2485]: "Provincial CPC Committee Party Rectification Guidance Group Dispatches Liaison Teams to Districts, Cities, and Prefectures"]

[Text] In the next few days, the 12 party rectification liaison teams dispatched by the provincial CPC Committee Party Rectification Guidance Group will be departing provincewide to assist, supervise, and inspect party rectification work in every district, city, and prefecture, so as to promote the smooth conduct of our province's second phase of party rectification work.

Of the 53 liaison men dispatched this time by the Provincial CPC Committee Party Rectification Guidance Group, the great majority are senior cadres with abundant work experience who have been responsible for guidance work for some time. Young cadres make up another portion. Before they were dispatched, the Provincial CPC Party Rectification Guidance Group convened a meeting of liaison men from 4 Mar to 6 Mar. Member of the Provincial CPC Committee Party Rectification Guidance Group and Director of the Provincial Party Rectification Office Liu Qizhi [0491 1142 1807] asked the liaison men to independently and in a responsible manner develop work under the leadership of the local CPC committees, and to earnestly play a supportive, supervisory, and investigative role in setting high standards and strict requirements for doing a good job in the second phase of party rectification. Currently, they must especially assist every district, city, and prefectoral CPC committee to conscientiously halt new unhealthy tendencies in party rectification.

Further Dispatch

Director of the Provincial CPC Committee Party Rectification Office, Comrade Liu Qizhi and Deputy Director Comrade Wang Kui [3769 1145] will soon respectively lead four teams to Huangshi, Ezhou, Jingzhou, Sha Shi and Jingmen Cities; Xiaogan, Xianning; Yichang districts and Yi city to inspect and investigate conditions of party rectification work in those places.

STUDY OF PARTY RECTIFICATION DOCUMENTS URGED

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Wholeheartedly Study the Documents Well"]

[Text] With the arrival of spring everything looks fresh and gay. The party rectification work in our prefecture, based on the deployment of the provincial party committee, has been unfolded in batches.

The party Central Committee has decided to devote 3 years to party rectification within the framework of the whole party. This is an important step of the party in striving for the new great victory in the new epoch and is the basic guarantee in realizing the magnificent goals defined by the party's 12th national congress. To us, it is the basic guarantee that Hainan Island catch up with the level of the world's economically developed areas in economic development, technological advancement and prosperity by the conclusion of this century and that a civilized, beautiful and prosperous island will be constructed.

The entire course of the current party rectification can be divided into four stages: study of documents, comparison and examination, systematic reform and organization handling and party membership registration. The central task of current stage in party rectification is to study documents well, heighten cognition, unify ideologies and master the weapons. This is the key to doing a good job in party rectification. In order to prevent party rectification from being perfunctory we must first prevent the study of party rectification documents from being perfunctory. All party rectification units must conscientiously organize and painstakingly guide all the party members in studying the party rectification documents stipulated by the party Central Committee, the emphasis being to study well the decision of the party Central Committee on party rectification and to define the guiding ideology, basic task and basic guiding principle, policy and means of the current party rectification. At the same time we must study the decision of the 3d Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee on reforming the economic system, correct the professional guiding ideology, study the decision of the 6th Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee of thoroughly negating "the cultural revolution," study the new party constitution and certain standards governing the party's internal political life to improve ourselves in strict accordance with the standard required of party members, restore

democratic life in the party and thoroughly implement the democratic centralist system.

To study well the party rectification documents we should be able to sit through, study through and raise high.

To sit through means to free ourselves from the cumbersome daily routines of guaranteeing the devotion of sufficient time and energy to studying party rectification documents. Study in the first group of our prefecture's party rectification units has already started. The overall view is that the situation is good. A great majority of the units have read through the documents, but there are comrades in a small number of units who are unable to sit through and read through. Some party member leadership cadres goof off on the grounds that they are too busy in work; some party members take party rectification as the duty of the leadership and thus take a perfunctory attitude toward study and work. All these attitudes are wrong. We should know that party rectification is an important task confronting the whole party. Party rectification work, economic work and the other tasks reciprocally complement and supplement each other. To the vast number of party members party rectification is another general education course in Mao Zedong doctrine and Marxism. Each party member, irrespective of the position he holds, should take a conscientious and serious attitude in studying party rectification documents. All party rectification units should make adequate arrangements to divide into two groups for work and party rectification in order to accomplish the aim of missing neither work nor study.

To study through means, on the basis of readying through the party rectification documents, to go a step forward in reading meticulously and by special topics, and in painstakingly conducting research to study and digest topic by topic. Especially on the topic of "the cultural revolution" we should thoroughly understand that it was an internal struggle wrongly started by the leadership and made use of by the counterrevolutionary group to bring about a serious calamity to the state and the peoples of various nationalities. To study through means not to deal rigidly with the meanings of the terminologies in the documents but to master their contents; it is not to have a half-baked knowledge but to have a thorough comprehension of the spirit and essence of the documents; it is not a simple study of the documents but a simultaneous study, discussion and reform by carrying forward the revolutionary spirit and theory of the Yan'an rectification and the Marxist study style of linking theory with reality, closely linking Hainan's reality during the 10 years of turmoil with the work reality of the parent unit and parent component and also linking with one's own ideological reality. First, we should link with those new unhealthy tendencies bitterly abhorred by the masses and which have an extremely bad influence in order to study and reform simultaneously in order to accomplish the goal that when one special topic is studied, one or two questions urgently requested by the masses can be selected and solved. After all, we should not be foot-dragging in solving all the questions that can be solved right away and should let the masses inside and outside the party see the actual accomplishments of party rectification.

To raise high means to require that each Communist Party member, through study, raise their cognition of the party's nature, program, principle and task, of the standard of party members and of the party's line, guiding principle and policy since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, so that they can throw themselves into the ranks of party rectification with a sober mind, a serious scientific attitude and an attitude of being highly responsible to the people.

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CSO: 4005/793

FORUM BY HAIKOU PARTY COMMITTEE ON PARTY RECTIFICATION WORK

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Xiao Baocong [5616 0202 5115] and Huajun [5394 0553 0193]: "Humbly Listen to Opinions and Conscientiously Do a Good Job in Party Rectification"]

[Text] Yesterday morning the Haikou municipal party committee summoned a discussion meeting to report to the responsible persons of all democratic parties and to patriots on the status of the current party rectification work and ask for the views of nonparty persons about how to do a good job in party rectification

At the meeting, municipal party committee secretary Lin Mingyu [2651 2494 3768] introduced the meaning, aim, guiding principle and policy, task and deployment of the current party rectification. On behalf of the Haikou municipal party committee, he earnestly expressed the hope that the friends of the democratic parties would base themselves on the spirit of "prolonged coexistence and reciprocal supervision" to supervise and criticize the work of the municipal party committee to help the latter do a good job in party rectification.

In their speeches, the responsible persons of the democratic parties and the patriots expressed admiration for the municipal party committee's attitude of seeking the truth from facts and of humbly listening to opinions and suggested sincere comments on some of the tasks of the units directly under municipal control.

More than 50 responsible persons of the People's Political Consultative Conference, Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, China Democratic League, China Democratic National Construction Association, China Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, China Chi Kung Society and China Federation of Industry and Commerce attended the discussion meeting.

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CSO: 4005/793

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

SELECTION OF YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED CADRES URGED

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Feb 84 p 2

[Commentary by Secretary of Jianli County CPC Committee Lu Zhenhua [7627 2182 5478]: "Selecting Outstanding Middle-aged and Young Cadres Is Our Major Responsibility"]

[Text] Since 1980, our country has made it a priority to select a batch of middle-aged and young cadres to enter leading bodies at all levels, in addition to providing several comrades to take up leading duties in the district and outside the county. These comrades have not been in their leadership positions for long, but their work has produced results. Practice has proven: in order to properly select people of ability, it is necessary to be adept at distinguishing people of ability and to grasp good standards of selection.

Formerly, our big shortcoming was to regard new cadres through old eyes, having failed to properly grasp the standards for personnel selection, especially towards aggressive cadres. We were always unable to differentiate between their principal and secondary aspects, sometimes even so far as to regard their strong points as weak points. Until late 1983, for example we found a candidate for the position of deputy county head. Some people reacted by saying this comrade was an aggressive cadre, but others reacted by saying that he was strong-minded, arrogant, and not qualified to be selected. At the outset we were uncertain, but after repeated investigations serious analyses, we considered this comrade young, possessing relatively high educational level, bold and resolute in his work, daring to seek out problems and to take responsibility, action-oriented, someone who in his ordinary work regarded problems comparatively sharply, had definite views, and had the courage to express his own opinions. These qualities were basically strong points, and could not be considered as arrogance. His major weakness was a relatively simplified work method, but this was only an inadequacy of his growing process. After a unanimous recognition, we courageously started to use him. After almost a year's practice, his job performance has achieved a breakthrough and has been highly thought of by the masses.

To discern people of ability, one must broaden one's field of vision. In the past, we used to look for qualified people, from people we knew or

from leading cadres at various party and government organizations failing to see the large number of able bodies among the masses. After 1980, we recognized that to correctly choose the people of ability we must broaden our field of vision, open up more channels and not stick to one pattern in selecting people of ability. Because of this, we burst through forbidden zones on every aspect and front lines in the entire county, and carried out a "treasure hunt for ability" targeted at all levels in accordance with the "four modernizations" standards required of cadres. Several members of the county CPC committee who are primarily responsible for personally went to the masses to hear their opinions and to contact with the targets. They also conducted four public opinion polls, recommending a batch of outstanding intellectual cadres. After assessment, we assigned jobs to people according to their capabilities, and broke the rules to select three general cadres to enter county-level leading bodies. Through practice we have come to realize that being adept in distinguishing cadres is not easy and that fostering and utilizing cadres is even more of a masterful skill. We have done something in three aspects.

First is to smash the stale concept of "attaching importance to one's seniority" and to push young cadres to the front. We must dare to put them in key leadership positions and let them be in charge and be involved in important things, so that they may receive an all-round tempering. In 1983, Zhao Zubing [6392 4371 3521], then county head who was over fifty years old, on his own initiative allowed his work to be taken over by Jin Huaqing [6855 5478 3237], someone in the prime of life and with a high educational level. Jin after taking charge of all aspects of government, audaciously gave final verdicts on decisions, while senior comrades gave him counsel and backed his policies. As a result, comparatively marked results were achieved from countywide.

Second is to give them intimidating burdens, which tempers them and enhances their abilities. After new cadres have moved into leadership posts, they start feeling unsuitable, and lack organizational and leadership experience. This is a very natural phenomenon. In order to quickly change this situation, in addition to letting them have more contact with practical work in ordinary time we should especially, let them deal with some major problems and organize large-scale mass work, so that their organizational and leadership ability in the first line can be enhanced, and that their ability to make policy, be raised. Last year our county suffered the biggest flood in a hundred years. We sent four middle-aged and young cadres to take charge of the flood prevention in Sanzhou Dike where the flood was the fiercest, the danger was the greatest and the work the most difficult. They led the masses in a round-the-clock struggle on the most perilous portion, tightly organized, appropriately conducted, fighting a brilliant flood-control battle. Cadres and the masses reacted by saying, "Yes, university students can handle the major tasks."

Third is to allow them to be in a job that suits their specialized talents, where they can give free reign to their strong points. Since 1982, whenever we reorganize the county CPC committee and governmental leading bodies, the work of promoting new cadres has been arranged rationally

according to the principle of "a job suited to one's specialized training, using one's strong points", in order to unleash middle-aged and young cadres' intelligence and wisdom. Since the cadres are placed on jobs which they are specialized in and the structure of personnel arrangement is reasonable, the leading groups were injected with new vigor and they vigorously develop work in every respect. For example, for the three years that deputy county head comrade Zeng Fanrong [2582 0416 2837] was in charge of water conservancy, he gave full play to his speciality and to his command abilities, he went deep into the realities of life to organize and to give out guidance, helped resolve numerous technical difficulties and did a splendid job.

Selecting outstanding middle-aged and young cadres to hold leadership jobs made us open up and was beneficial to us. In accordance with the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 12th Party Central Committee, in line with the needs of economic reform, we have resolved to further improve our grasp of the work of selecting first-rate middle-aged and young cadres, to do our duties in building the leadership groups at every level of our county into the groups responsible for the "four modernizations."

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NORTH REGION

JPRS-CPS-85-051
23 May 1985

MEETING OF HEBEI CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE CONVENES

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 14 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Li Yingui [2621 1714 6311] and Chen Zhanyong [7115 2069 0516]: "The Seventh Meeting of the Fifth Provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Congress Convenes"]

[Text] The seventh meeting of the standing committee of the fifth Hebei provincial Chinese people's political consultative conference was held in Shijiazhuang yesterday and today.

Provincial CPPCC chairman Yin Zhe [1438 0772] and vice chairmen Lu Zhiguo [7120 3112 0948], Zhang Rolin [1728 5387 7792], Xu Ruilin [1776 3843 2651], Chen Lintang [7115 2751 1016], Ma Zhuozhou [7456 0587 3166], Li Gangliu [2621 6371 7511], Yan Jingpo [0917 6975 3134], Ma Xinzhi [7456 2450 0037] and Liu Zongyao [0491 1390 5069] attended the meeting. Vice charimen Li Fanglin [2621 5364 2651], Jia Qiyun [6328 0796 0336] and Wang Enduo [3769 1869 1122] separately presided over the meeting and Comrade Yin Zhe made the final speech.

The meeting discussed "the key points of the provincial CPPCC's work in 1985" and listened to the report by deputy governor Hong Yi [3163 3015] on the economic work in our province and the report by Xu Chunxin [1176 4783 1840], standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee on the propaganda work against Taiwan.

The participants of this meeting freely discussed the promising political and economic situation in our province and at the same time made suggestions to resolve some noteworthy questions that have appeared in our province's economic reform.

The responsible persons of the municipal CPPCC directly under provincial control also attended the meeting as non-voting delegates.

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BOYCOTTING UNHEALTHY TENDENCIES URGED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Wang Zhaoping [3769 0340 1627]: "Party Members Must Conscientiously Boycott the New Unhealthy Tendencies"]

[Text] The CPC committee directly under the provincial CPC committee recently issued a circular to require the party organizations of various levels under the provincial party committee to strengthen throughly the ideological education of party members, so that the vast number of party members will advance to elevate their cognition, unify their ideology, strengthen their party spirit and conscientiously boycott and correct the new unhealthy tendencies.

The circular required all units directly under the provincial CPC committee to comply with the arrangements of the provincial CPC committee. First, they should concentrate within a certain period of time to organize the vast number of party members in profoundly studying the related documents of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and the important speeches by the CPC Central Committee leadership comrades for a profound comprehension and grasp of their spiritual essence. The circular also required a close link with one's parent unit and parent system with his own ideological and work reality, so that the vast number of party members will clear their minds of doubts and misgivings and be able to distinguish right from wrong. Second, on the basis of studying and grasping the related documents and the spirit of the speeches, and via discussion forums and meetings for exchanging the experiences of what one has learned from study and party classes, they should give party members an ideological and disciplinary education, so that party members will firmly establish an ideology to serve the people wholeheartedly, enhance the party's disciplinary concept, stubbornly abandon individualism and selfish departmentalism, eliminate the corrupt idea of "money first" and change the slack mood of each person going his own way. Those party members who have committed the mistake of unhealthy tendencies should be educated and helped so that they will speedily wake up. At the same time, we should pay attention to discovering and making use of model cases for encouraging the advanced and to censuring the background and bringing along the majority. Third, around the correction of unhealthy

tendencies, party organizations of all levels should do a good job in organizing party members to participate in reciprocal life examination meetings and in employing the ammunition of criticism and self-criticism to examine themselves conscientiously if they insist on the aims of the party or if they have made use of their authority for selfish gains, hurt the government to benefit themselves or fought against the public for profit.

12739

CSO: 4005/804

NORTH REGION

GETTING RID OF LEFTIST, OLD RESTRAINTS URGED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 14 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Wang Xiyang [3769 0823 2254]: "Eradicate the Restriction of the One 'Leftist' and Two Olds"]

[Text] The lack of the spirit of creating new ideas and dealing with concrete things is basicly due to the ideological restriction of the one "leftist" and two olds. To create new ideas and deal with concrete things, we should first break through this kind of restriction.

Our current restriction of one "leftist" and two olds is mainly the "leftist" restriction encountered in constructing socialism with Chinese characteristics and in opening up new aspects. These "leftist" things are not just the baneful influence left by Lin Biao and "the gang of four"; many are the wrong concepts and fixed moulds which have arisen from a partial or incorrect comprehension of socialism decades ago. The shackle of this "leftist" ideology is manifested in cherishing outworn, ideological ossification and the refusal to make progress. Examples are the denial of the need of the effective development of the commodity economy in the economic domain during the socialist historical stage, the equalitarianism in distribution or "the big rice pot for everyone to share," paying attention to the whole people instead of the collective and the exclusion of individuals, the non-distribution between the party and the government in the superstructure, the replacement of the government with the party and of the enterprise with the government, the distain for and the exclusion of intellectuals and the use of the old standard of employment. We have for decades looked upon these old things as "orthodox" socialism and dared not exceed the bounds by even one step. Therefore, "leftism" is often manifested as old traditions, old moulds and old concepts. Some of the old things have existed since ancient times such as the concept of the natural economy and equalitarianism; others were formed only after the founding of the people's republic such as the concept of the government monopoly of purchases and marketing, while still others came from foreign countries such as the centralized type of economic structure. Because of the restriction of the one "leftist" and two olds, plus the lack of real ability, scientific knowledge and experience, together with lax party and government discipline and the willfull non-criticism and non-boycott of the wrong, to bring forth new ideas and to deal with solid ideas have become castles in the air.

The one "leftist" and the two olds are not terrible in themselves; the terrible thing that some comrades regard them with equanimity. They are accustomed to walking on the road of the one "leftist" and two olds, and when confronted with reform, they do not know what to do, being unable to speak and act properly. Naturally, bringing forth new ideas and dealing with solid things do not mean that we forsake the principle and the policy for a messy break through. It is definitely not an advocacy of the new at one's will. We especially do not tolerate harming the government for selfish gains and acts to jeopardize the good name of reform. As was well said by Comrade Zhou Enlai: "Marxism has restrictions. What we have is the biggest restriction, and we do not generally oppose every restriction." While we should resolutely and boldly break through the rules and regulations blocking our creating the new and dealing with things concrete, we should strictly abide by the big restriction of the party's guiding principles and policies. No vacillation from this principle should be tolerated.

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NORTH REGION

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23 May 1985

HEBEI GOVERNOR COMMENTS ON 'INFORMATION EXPRESS'

OW180500 Beijing XINHUA in English 0314 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Shijiazhuang, April 18 (XINHUA)--A brief document delivered every morning to senior officials in Hebei Province is boosting efficiency in the provincial government.

A copy of "Information Express" is placed on their desks before 8 a.m. It contains political, economic, social, cultural and other events which have taken place in Hebei over the previous 24 hours.

It not only keeps the officials well-informed, enabling them to make prompt decisions, but also eases one of the big headaches of their job--sifting through reams of paper for relevant information.

Governor Zhang Shuguang said that in the past he had to spend hours reading hundreds of documents weighing an average of 2.5 kilograms everyday. Now he scans the "Express" in a few minutes and feels well-informed.

The "Express" is the product of an information feedback network, which was set up last July to improve the working efficiency of the provincial government.

Previously, there had been no prompt information exchange between the various government offices or between the provincial government and prefectures and counties.

As a result, days or even a longer time passed before authorities found out about natural disasters or accidents that had happened in remote areas. This prevented prompt and effective measures being taken.

The new information network is based in the capital city, Shijiazhuang. Several channels link various offices, prefectures and counties.

"Express" staff members read newspaper everyday to look for important news items from other parts of China which may affect the provincial government.

Between 4 p.m. and midnight, "reporters" in different parts of the province send in information over the telephone or using facsimile transmitters.

The center analyzes and selects data in the evening, and puts the most important items into the "Information Express" to be distributed among senior officials the next morning. Other items are stored on computer.

Their brief and accurate reports have been a great benefit to the province. Last summer, one news item on a 5,000-ton corn deal between a local county and a foreign purchaser prompted provincial leaders to look for buyers for their own 100,000-ton corn surplus.

They sent 400 people to other parts of the country to promote sales while expanding foreign trade. Over the next two months, 40,000 tons were sold to other provinces and foreign purchasers.

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NORTH REGION

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23 May 1985

BEIJING UNIVERSITY EXAMINES CULTURAL REVOLUTION, FACTIONALISM

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 5 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Ji Cheng [1323 2052]: "To Eradicate Factionalism and Seriously Sum Up the Experience and Lesson; Achievements in the In-depth Total Negation of the Cultural Revolution at Beijing University During the Party Rectification Campaign"]

[Text] Editor's note: The intensity of the contradictions between the two factions at Beijing University during the "Cultural Revolution" and the seriousness of the "sequelae" is well-known. After the smashing of the "gang of four," this "sequelae" has not been completely eradicated. During the current party rectification campaign, Beijing University's party committee dared to confront the problem squarely and using the correct method, was able to handle this problem relatively well. The reading of this article may greatly strengthen the determination and confidence of comrades in institutions of higher learning with similar problems to completely eradicate factionalism during the party rectification campaign.

During the "Cultural Revolution," Beijing University was a disaster area, a unit in which Lin Biao and the "gang of four" directly intervened and controlled, and it suffered serious damages. In the last few years, the broad masses of party members and cadres, through their study of the line, principles and policy adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, especially the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC," have greatly increased their understanding of the problem of the Cultural Revolution although there are still some gaps in their understanding. Factionalism, though largely overcome, has not been completely eradicated and is still quite serious in some units. Therefore, the study sessions to totally negate the "Cultural Revolution" are necessary during the party rectification campaign at Beijing University.

The task to totally negate the "Cultural Revolution" at Beijing University is an arduous one because as early as 1964 when the "socialist education movement" was carried out at Beijing University, the cadres had been divided and the party's ideology became confused. The question of the "socialist

"education" is an old one which for a long time has failed to bring about a unity in understanding. At Beijing University, the "Cultural Revolution" and the "socialist education movement" were linked together so that there were setbacks not only in the "socialist education movement," but even more so in the "Cultural Revolution." Because of these historical reasons, there was quite a large number of cadres and teachers at Beijing University who had been divided into two factions and their problems were quite complicated. Therefore, some comrades worried that if the study session to negate the "Cultural Revolution" was not carried out successfully during the party rectification campaign, old wounds would be reopened and the job would become very difficult. Ever since 1978, leading comrades of several party committees all wanted to solve this problem but had felt that the situation was too complicated and the time was not ripe.

What should be done in the current party rectification campaign? After repeated discussions, the standing committee of the Beijing University party committee believed that these questions must be resolved and the study session to completely negate the "Cultural Revolution" carried out; otherwise, one could not distinguish between right and wrong, factionalism could not be eradicated and the "Cultural Revolution" would not be totally negated. Then, the question of cadre unity could not be fundamentally resolved and the party rectification campaign would run the risk of becoming a mere formality and a new situation could not be created. Everyone felt that the party rectification campaign would be the best opportunity to carry out the study sessions to negate the "Cultural Revolution" and that it should be seized because it might never come again. Therefore, everyone believed that no matter how difficult the task might be, they must be determined to carry out successfully the education to negate the "Cultural Revolution."

Because the party committee was greatly determined and would not shun contradictions, and since the preparatory work was adequate and the guiding ideology and methods were correct, Beijing University has achieved notable results in the education to negate the "Cultural Revolution" and greatly enhanced the consciousness of the broad masses of cadres and teachers.

I. To Understand Better the Incorrect Nature of the "Theory of Continuous Revolution Under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat;" to Further Negate the "Cultural Revolution" Through Combining Theory and Practice and Basically Solve the Question of Right and Wrong in Successive Political Movements

During the study sessions, they first analyzed the so-called "theory of continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" which was the guiding ideology of the Cultural Revolution and which had a specific meaning. Not only did they clarify such vague understandings of some comrades as: "the 'Cultural Revolution' had at least played a role in fighting against bureaucratism," or "if a 70-30 ratio of mistakes to achievements is not acceptable, then the ratio of 90-1 is all right." They also sorted out the influences which had affected them through linking together and tracing the origins of experiences and thoughts of individual comrades who had different positions during the Cultural Revolution. A vice-secretary of the party committee who had been cruelly persecuted in the

"Cultural Revolution" sorted out the "leftist" influence which had affected him since the anti-rightist and anti-right deviationist campaigns and the "leftist" mistakes he had committed. He realized that the erroneous judgment on the major internal contradictions resulted from the "theory of continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat;" that the confusion in class concepts and the mistaken evaluation of the situation in class struggle enables this theory to continue to develop and bring class struggle into the party; that the 10th Plenary Session of the 8th CPC Central Committee began to systematize this incorrect theory and that the "socialist education movement" made important preparations for the formation of this "theory" and the outbreak of the "Cultural Revolution." A comrade who just graduated at the beginning of the "Cultural Revolution" said in his summation that he was an active participant in the "Cultural Revolution" because in both theory and practice, he was under the influence of the theory of "taking class struggle as the key link," and believed that "the root is red, the seedling is red, and the tip is red" was the motive power of the revolution. Thus, when the "Cultural Revolution" broke out, he expended whatever energy he had. He examined his mistakes in the "Cultural Revolution" and said that he made those mistakes because he armed his thoughts with such "leftist" theories and used them to guide his actions.

During the study sessions, because everyone had a better understanding of how the "theory of continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" developed and its incorrect nature, an extremely advantageous condition existed for the resolution of the questions left behind by the successive political movements at Beijing University. Everyone understood that the "socialist education movement" at Beijing University was developed under the mistaken "leftist" guiding ideology of "continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" which was gradually being formed. An activist in the "socialist education movement" and the "Cultural Revolution" said that at that time, he struggled excessively against responsible comrades and the central party branch and treated a group of party and non-party comrades as enemies, not because he had personal grudges against them but because, under the guidance of the mistaken theory of "continuous revolution," he made serious mistakes. He had critically examined his own mistakes and apologized to comrades whom he had hurt. He also summed up the lessons in how to seek truth from facts and overcome individualism. This time, some comrades who had not been able to think through the negation of Beijing University's "socialist education movement" in the past also enhanced their understanding and made self-criticisms. In this way, the rights and wrongs in history have been basically clarified.

During the study sessions, former red guards, those who were students during the "Cultural Revolution," and those faculty and staff who had engaged in revolution and beaten up people all made self-criticisms and examined their mistakes in struggling against the "capitalist roaders" and "reforming the upper management." Many comrades who had hurt people, whether during the 10 years of the "Cultural Revolution," the "socialist education movement," or even the anti-rightist and anti-right deviationist movements all apologized in the meetings or had one-to-one chats. Some comrades made self-criticisms with tears in their eyes and their attitudes were sincere. Those comrades

who had been hurt were also deeply touched. Together, everyone negated the "Cultural Revolution" and its mistaken guiding ideology, distinguished between right and wrong and strengthened the unity.

II. To Further Clarify That Both Factions in the "Cultural Revolution" Were Wrong; To Understand Clearly the True Nature of Factionalism and its Dangers and Strengthen Unity

In the past, the many attempts to overcome factionalism all failed to solve completely the problem and the key was the failure to totally negate the "Cultural Revolution." This time, the negation of the two factions was based on the total negation of the "Cultural Revolution" and this drastic measure produced results. Everyone looked back at the formation and development of Beijing University's two factions and what they had done. The two factions took turns to struggle against and promote cadres; they joined the "battle line to pull Liu Shaoqi" or the "pulling of a small handful from the army," vying with each other; they carried on armed fights, destroying the campus, houses and furniture and none of them wanted to appear to be weak; and they also competed with one another to arrest people and used torture to force confessions. As far as the so-called "general direction" was concerned, both factions were completely the same and both were very active. Through such an analysis, everyone understood that both factions were born and carried out their activities under the guidance of the so-called "theory of continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" and they were all wrong. The claim that one faction was "correct all along" was completely false.

A middle level cadre was once a member at the headquarters of one of the factions. He said that in the past, he believed that he and his faction were against Nie Yuanzi [5119 0337 2737] during the "Cultural Revolution" and was therefore correct. Through this study which linked Beijing University with his own reality, he realized that in order to totally negate the "Cultural Revolution," he must negate the two factions and his own mistakes in the "Cultural Revolution." In the meeting of all the party members, he said that both factions were products of the "Cultural Revolution" and to believe that one of them was right was to imply that there was still something right about the "Cultural Revolution." A teacher who had worked in the "School Cultural Revolution" said that at that time, there was no division in their so-called "old leftist faction" in the struggle against "capitalist roaders," the division began with the establishment of the "leading party group" and the struggle between the two factions was really for "power." When their faction had the power, they used it to do everything beneficial to them and there were no party organizational, ideological or political principles. They therefore seriously harmed Beijing University and he had also committed serious errors. There were two teachers working in the same office. During the "Cultural Revolution," they belonged to two different factions. One of them set up a special file on the other and he had searched the other's house and beaten him up. During the study session, this comrade re-examined his mistakes and said, "Although I have apologized many times, yet I still have a heavy heart. I have made many mistakes that I should not have made. Ideologically, it was individualism that was responsible. I

wanted to be in the limelight and be the great leftist!" The comrade who was hurt said, "You do not have to shoulder the burden. What had happened between us ends today. We both should look forward and sum up the experience and lesson from what had happened in the past. We should begin quickly and unite to contribute more to the four modernizations." When he finished, everyone shook hands with that comrade and the comrade who had made the mistakes became so agitated that he cried and every comrade present were all deeply moved. A teacher who had previously thought that it would be really difficult to eradicate factionalism completely in a "Cultural Revolution" disaster area like Beijing University had planned to remain silent on the issue of factions. However, through study, he not only spoke but also rather systematically sorted out his mistakes and factionalism in the meeting of the party members. He also indicated that the overcoming of factionalism and the strengthening of the party spirit should begin with oneself, placing the whole situation, work and unity first. He said that everyone was writing history with his own actions and he wanted to write a better history for the latter half of his life.

III. To Understand Further the Damage Caused by the Cultural Revolution to Party-Building and Conscientiously Eliminate the "Cultural Revolution Sequelae" in Party Life and Strengthen Party Spirit

Through this education, comrades can understand better that the "Cultural Revolution" was a calamity which attacked the party organizations at various levels, the broad masses of party members, cadres and intellectuals. It had seriously damaged party building and its evil consequences are still with us:

1. Some comrades have passively summed up the experience and lesson and have become apathetic or even shaken in their faith to serve communism all their lives. They have, to varying degrees, lost the revolutionary fighting spirit and political enthusiasm which a communist party member should have. Some even claim to be "disillusioned" and have become tired of party work and life; some avoid political work, trying to shun or refuse it because they view it as "dangerous" and "disadvantageous."
2. Some comrades do not understand clearly the party line, principles and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and have doubts about certain reform measures so that a few of them still resist the policy of fully developing the role of the intellectuals. At the same time, there are individual party members who are influenced by decadent bourgeois ideology.
3. Some party members' individualism has grown to such an extent that they have even forgotten the aim of serving the people wholeheartedly and cannot handle the relation between individual interests and party interests; they put their own interests first. Some still feel that the party owes them something but fail to consider whether they have played the role of vanguard models as party members.
4. Some party members have a slight concept of organization and hinder the thorough implementation of the system of democratic centralism. Some even,

to this day, cannot understand and handle correctly the relation between the higher and lower levels, the leadership and the masses and the individual and the organization. They are still used to attacking the upper levels to instigate "great democracy," believing that if the party's decisions do not conform to their wishes, they would use their right to "veto."

5. Some party members have lost the fine tradition of the party's democratic life and criticism and self-criticism, thereby vulgarizing party life. Some of them are suspicious and wary of one another. In some organizations, the practice of "seeking good realtions with all at the expense of principles" is popular. Some cadres adopt in their work the mistaken attitude of "propping up your superior a little, fooling your subordinates a little, vying for advantages and avoiding contradictions."

Everybody felt that although these problems are confined to only a very small number of party members and are not the mainstream ideology of Beijing University's party organization and membership, yet they are very harmful to the party's construction. During the study sessions, many party members and cadres went through their own thoughts and actions to sort out how these problems had affected them and began criticism and self-criticism. A secretary of the party branch headquarters said that when he was 31 years old, he was labelled a "capitalist roader." In the past, whenever he thought of his experience in the "Cultural Revolution," he felt sad and was full of grievances; for some time, he became passive. As a result of this study, he understands that since a communist party member will even sacrifice his life for communism, to suffer some grievances is indeed not that important. From now on, he will rouse himself and do more for the party. Also, there was a cadre, a one-time member of the military propaganda team who later worked in the school. He was deeply influenced by "leftist" ideology during the "Cultural Revolution" and believed that his role in Beijing University was to transform the "bourgeois intellectuals." After the smashing of the "gang of four," the masses gave him a lot of suggestions and at one time, he believed that he had gone astray and should not go to school to support the "left." During the study sessions, he examined his mistaken view of the intellectuals and his once passive mood and indicated that he would stand up from where he had once fallen.

IV. To Link Up the Individual's Experience in the "Cultural Revolution" With Ideological Reality; To Sum Up the Experience and Lesson Correctly and To Enhance the Conscientiousness of Maintaining a High Level of Ideological Unanimity with the Party Central Committee

In order to totally negate the claim the the "Cultural Revolution" was forward-looking, they stressed that every comrade should relate to his own reality and correctly sum up the experiences and lessons so as to guide his future thought and action. There are four main themes in everyone's summation of experiences and lessons:

First, we must enhance our standard of Marxism-Leninism and be a determined and conscientious revolutionary. Everyone believe that the outbreak of this "Cultural Revolution" disaster was not due to some problems of Marxism-Leninism

but to the "leftist" theories which had turned away from the basic Marxist-Leninist doctrines thereby causing this calamity. As a party member, one's confidence in Marxist-Leninist doctrines and the communist enterprise cannot be shaken because of historical complications. On the other hand, one should be even more diligent and self-consciously study Marxist-Leninism, seeking truth from facts, combining theory and reality to grasp and use basic Marxist-Leninist principles and enhancing the ability to distinguish between right and wrong.

Second, we must trust the party and the leaders but we cannot promote personal worship. After the "Cultural Revolution," some comrades have made mistakes in summing up the experience and lesson. They believe that they had erred because they had been following too closely and henceforth, they should "keep their distance." After studying, everyone realized that this is a mistaken belief. To trust the party leadership is fundamentally different from promoting the personal worship of or superstition in the leaders. But not to engage in personal worship does not mean that one can doubt the leaders at will. Blind worship and blind doubt are both metaphysics and are wrong.

Third, at any time, we should insist on the ideological line of seeking truth from facts. To achieve this, we must be selfless and courageous and conscientiously overcome individualism and personal thoughts. Everyone believed that one of the important reasons for such a terrible mistake as the "Cultural Revolution" to occur was the failure to grasp the basic Marxist-Leninist principle of seeking truth from facts. The great historical achievement of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee is to enable our party to re-establish the Marxist-Leninist ideological line of seeking truth from facts, and based on this, the party's political and organizational line and a series of policies have been re-established. Seeking truth from facts is the key to our party's victory and is also the key to our being able to commit little or no mistakes. During the "Cultural Revolution," a vice-chairman of a department had repeatedly said and done what was wrong. During the party rectification campaign, he summed up 10 lessons and experiences based on seeking truth from facts. 1. Do not submit to outside pressure or exaggerate it. 2. When something happens, be calm and investigate, do not set up a framework first and then look for materials. 3. Do not say whatever others are saying and follow the flow. 4. Do not flatter the leadership and be hypocritical. 5. Do not carelessly raise to the higher plane of principle and move to the extreme. 6. Do not just imitate without thinking for yourself. 7. Do not say or do things which are against your beliefs 8. Do not blindly believe in authority and be obsequious. 9. Do not say too much, allow for unforeseen circumstances. 10. Do not rather be "left" than right, speak your mind.

Fourth, we must insist on implementing the system of democratic centralism and improve and support the party's democratic life. Everyone believed that basically, the "Cultural Revolution" had destroyed the party's principle of democratic centralism and completely paralyzed the party organization. Such a painful lesson makes everyone realize that to truly re-establish and uphold the principle of party democratic centralism and improve and support the party's democratic life requires the common effort of the whole party. As far as this is concerned, every party member and cadre is duty-bound.

HEBEI'S ZHENGDING COUNTY EXPLOITS INTELLECTUAL RESOURCES

Beijing REMMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by correspondent Gao Peiqi [7559 1014 3823] and reporters Wang Gengnan [3769 1649 0589] and Yang Zhenwu [2799 2182 2976]: "Hebei's Zhengding County Exploits Intellectual Resources"]

[Text] Once famous for its high yield in grain and cotton, Hebei's Zhengding county vigorously promoted, in the past 2 years, intellectual resources, pioneering a new way in their exploitation and use and gaining experience. Their main practices are:

1. Fully and Rationally Using Local Talents. They listed item by item the academic background, hobbies and interests of the intellectuals throughout the county, set up a "talent record book," helped 31 persons find work in their special fields, reinforced the county, bureau, township and plant leading groups with 164 intellectuals with economic knowledge and pioneering spirit, appointed 80 young intellectuals as contract cadres and completed the procedure of making 7 scientists and technicians, who had succeeded by studying on their own, into regular employees. After becoming the chief of the county cultural bureau, young writer Jia Dashan [6328 1129 1472] promptly initiated a new phase in the county's cultural work.

2. Widely Recruiting Talents from All Areas. The county party committee and government made a nine-article decision on recruiting the competent and formed a talent and technical exploitation corporation and a personnel service office. In the past 2 years, the county recruited a total of 680 persons of all fields from outside areas. They assigned the recruits according to their abilities and helped solve their difficulties in living. After coming to the county, engineer Hao Yuepu [6787 2588 6225] was appointed assistant chief of the township enterprise bureau and manager of the chemical industrial general corporation. In less than 6 months, the corporation launched 11 chemical industrail projects.

3. Inviting Experts as Advisers and Organizing an Advisory Group. Since last year, 53 experts and scholars have responded to the invitations, and more than 20 advisers have come to the county to render guidance. In addition, they established contact with 26 colleges and universities, 21 scientific research units and 76 key plants throughout the country.

4. Training Young People Showing Brilliance in Commodity Production. Last year, adopting the method of democratic recommendation and selecting the superior among the young people, the county readjusted the basic level leading groups of 220 villages and promoted 575 superior young peasants as leading cadres of township and village enterprises. With the support of the county party committee, Chengyang village's expert chicken farmer Liu Chengyong [0491 2052 3057] became manager of the county's mechanized chicken farm which had been losing money for several years and showed a profit of more than 40,000 yuan in 6 months.

5. Encouraging Cadres and Workers To Study and Improving Their Quality. In the past 2 years, 2,106 persons successively participated in remedial education, 660 enrolled in the electrical, correspondence and publication universities, 538 completed single courses and 14 received college diplomas. Meanwhile, they held short-term training classes in farm machinery, accounting and foreign languages and trained more than 6,600 persons in all fields.

6. Launching Multichannel and Multiform Studies. Last year, the county spent 1.98 million yuan on improving the conditions of middle and elementary schools. The number of schools run by social groups and private people reached 71, including radio, watch and clock repair, carpentry and cutting out [garments], a total of more than 10 specializations. Enrollments were maintained at more than 2,000, and over 13,000 graduated. In addition, the county also sent more than 20 promising rural youths to the Northwestern University for advanced studies.

7. Cooperating with Cities. By means of economic and technical cooperation, they made use of the strong urban personnel to serve township and village enterprises. Last year, they signed contracts with Shijiazhuang city on 19 cooperative projects, and some have already produced results.

Taking intellectual exploitation as the strategic point, Zhengding county made use of its talents and promoted an economic takeoff. In 1984, it created the highest record in history on 10 economic norms, its total industrial and agricultural output value reached more than 386.5 million yuan, double that of 1980, and its average rural per capita income was 478 yuan.

6080
CSO: 4005/808

NEW MAYOR OF JILIN CITY PROFILED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 9, 4 Mar 85 p 26

[Article by Yi Xintian [0122 1800 1815]: "Jilin City's Mayor As a Public Servant"]

[Text] It was early winter in the northern city of Jilin by the banks of Songhuajiang River. Snowflakes were falling thick and fast and there was a nip in the air. In the residential area, however, the home of the mayor of Jilin City was the scene of much human traffic. Wang Yunkun [3769 0061 0981] was still receiving visitors at 7 pm and had not had a chance to eat.

Wang Yunkun, 42, had been working at the grassroots level since graduating from Tianjin University in 1966. He was elected as vice mayor of Jilin City in September 1982 and as mayor in April 1983.

Upon assuming the mayorship, Wang Yunkun proposed that the municipality's leading cadres, including the mayor, vice mayors and secretary general, take a bus ride, visit a department store, go shopping at a state-operated food market, eat at a restaurant, see a movie at a theater, and visit a public latrine at least once a month. In addition, they should call on affiliated grassroots units to get to know their situation. His proposal met with unanimous approval and has now become official policy.

One day in October 1983, Wang Yunkun queued up for and boarded a bus downtown. It was very crowded and the conductor, whose attitude left something to be desired, had several arguments with the passengers. Wang Yunkun later wrote a letter to the municipal bus company, in which he expressed his understanding of and sympathy for the hardworking bus attendants and suggested that steps be taken to improve service. After studying the matter, the company launched a safe service month among its bus attending staff. Quality of service improved markedly, the masses had fewer complaints and the number of bus conductors commended by passengers also went up.

In the summer, Wang Yunkun conducted a special investigation into public latrines and learned that excrement and urine overflowed onto the streets in many places, stinking up entire neighborhoods, and elicited strong complaints from area residents. Accompanied by a vice mayor in charge of environmental health, Wang Yunkun called on cadres and the masses in the suburbs and helped

them establish a manure company. A decision was taken to contract out the management of public latrines to the manure company, thereby ensuring it a steady supply of raw materials. This was followed by a major effort to over-haul the public latrines, so that within a month they were all thoroughly cleaned up. Jilin City's public latrines won high praise in the subsequent sanitation check-up which covered every city in the province.

The residents of Jilin City must eat stored vegetables for 7 months of the year. In the past, the commerce department monopolized the purchase and marketing of vegetables due to limited supplies in the area. As the family joint production contracting responsibility system became more and more widespread in the suburbs, vegetable output rose substantially, prompting peasants to demand the right to market as well as produce their own vegetables. In mid-October last year, a convoy of wheelbarrows, laden with Chinese cabbage, made its way from the suburbs to the city, only to be blocked at the city gates by workers from the industrial and commercial departments and members of the people's police. After he heard reports on the situation from the departments concerned, Wang Yunkun hurried to the scene and was struck by the freshness, cleanliness and tenderness of the vegetables. Although their prices might be slightly higher, the public would still be willing to pay a little extra for good vegetables. There was no reason why there must be a state monopoly for the purchase and marketing of vegetables, which was a money-losing and thankless task anyway. After discussing the matter with the commerce department, Wang Yunkun suggested that the municipality gradually loosen its grip on the supply of vegetables in the urban areas. As a result, Jilin residents have been able to purchase stored quality Chinese cabbage directly from vegetable farmers since last winter. Peasants in the suburbs have also expressed satisfaction.

After he became mayor, Wang Yunkun came to grips with three major issues in urban administration and construction. First, street widening and improvement. There are now over 430,000 bicycles and almost 20,000 motor vehicles of various descriptions in Jilin City. But since city streets were not built for this kind of traffic, bicycles and motor vehicles had to inch along in the city and accidents were frequent. A street-widening project was decided upon at a municipal government conference presided over by Wang Yunkun. But no sooner had the first phase of the project begun than it ran into a major snag: how to move the 1,600 households whose relocation was necessitated. After repeated consultations with all parties concerned, Wang Yunkun decided to divide up the demolition and relocation job among different units and hold them responsible for their bit of the job. As it turned out, they managed to demolish the structures in a little over 10 days and the road expansion project got underway smoothly. Second, dismantling the sheds that residents had erected in front of or at the back of their dwellings. Just about every Jilin household had put up a shed to store vegetables and "park" bicycles. Not only were these structures messy and filthy, but they also encroached upon public passageway. Wang Yunkun noticed this situation in the residential areas, mulled over what he saw, and decided to mobilize various residential households to tear down the sheds. A plan was also drawn up for the construction of centralized vegetable cellars and bicycle sheds for the residents. So far over 100,000 sheds belonging to 70,000

households in the Longtan area have been dismantled. The newly constructed centralized vegetable cellars and bicycle sheds are neat and practical and do not obstruct traffic. Even people who voiced initial objections are happy with the changes. Third, allocating funds to build a new children's hospital. Wang Yunkun received many letters complaining about the difficulty of obtaining medical services, particularly for children. Previously Jilin City had a small children's hospital, only half of which survived the organizational readjustment. With the demands of the masses in mind, Wang Yunkun and four vice mayors visited the hospital to obtain an understanding of the medical services available to children. Then he took the decision to appropriate money to build a large, well-equipped children's hospital. Soon a modern children's hospital will appear by the Songhuajiang River.

Wang Yunkun constantly warns himself against picking up bureaucratic ways and reminds himself that he must keep in close contact with the masses and be their public servant. Besides going to the masses frequently, he and several vice mayors have designated certain days as "visit and letter days" when they deal with letters from the masses and make themselves available to meet with visiting members of the public. At his suggestion, a mayor hotline has been set up. Residents can call the mayor's office anytime to complain about any aspect of their living and working conditions, make suggestions and air their views. Not only does Wang Yunkun examine the phone log, but he also takes part in answering the calls and directly responds to the points raised by the public.

Wang Yunkun does his best to make sure that something is done about every request, problem and complaint brought to his attention by a member of the public, either in writing, on the phone or in a personal visit. Most of the 3,000 issues made known to the mayor by the masses in a little over a year have been solved, including many which had dragged on for years.

12581
CSO: 4005/742

FUNCTIONS OF PARTY COMMITTEE, LEADING PARTY GROUP DEFINED

Shenyang GONGCHANDONG YUAN [COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER] in Chinese No 2,
23 Jan 85 p 45

[Article: "Difference Between Party Committees and Leading Party Groups"]

[Text] [Question] When structural reform is in progress, those leading party groups originally established in some departments have become party committees while those party committees originally established in other departments have become leading party groups. Is there any difference between the two?

[Answer] There are differences between the leading party groups and the party committees:

(1) The former are leading organizations of the party set up in the central and local state organs, people's organizations or economic and cultural organizations or in the leading organs of non-party organizations. They are composed of selected party members of the corresponding party committees holding responsible positions with these organs. They are responsible and accountable to the corresponding party committees and are not elected for any definite term. The latter are leading organs set up in party organizations at various levels and elected by party congresses or general party membership meetings. They are responsible and accountable to the corresponding party congresses or general party membership meetings. They are elected for a definite term. For example, the members of the party Central Committee and the provincial and municipal party committees are elected for a term of 5 years while the members of the county, district and basic-level party committees are elected for a term of 3 years.

(2) They are different in the way their tasks are carried out. The task of the leading party groups within the leading organs of non-party organizations is to assume the responsibility for carrying out the party's principles and policies, to unite the non-party cadres and the masses in fulfilling tasks assigned by the party and the state and to direct the work of the party organizations of their respective organs. At present, the functions of the party committees fall into two categories: some party committees are the leading cores of specific regions, units and basic-level

enterprises that are able to exercise unified leadership over the party, government and mass organizations. Others are the party committees of organs and basic-level units devoted to the implementation of the administrative leadership responsibility system. Their task is to lead trade unions, communist youth leagues, militias and other mass organizations, to direct the implementation of ideological and political work and to guarantee and oversee the organization of production and the implementation of administrative work.

(3) They are different in their approaches to work. The leading party groups rely mainly on its members to play an exemplary vanguard role and to carry out ideological and political work in ways of influencing and persuading comrades outside the party to follow specific administrative procedures in translating the party's principles and policies into decisions by the administrative leading organs before they are thoroughly carried out. The party committees are the ones capable of putting into practice the system of combining collective leadership with individual responsibility under a division of labor according to the principle of democratic centralism. All important issues are to be decided by the party committees through democratic discussions before special responsible persons are assigned to carry out the decisions as a guarantee for the thorough implementation of the party's line, principles and policies and the fulfillment of other tasks.

[Question] During the reform of the economic system, as a result of the enforcement of the factory director and manager responsibility system by factories and enterprises, party committees are no longer required to provide leadership for production and administrative work. Are party committees of neighborhood offices still required to provide leadership for their administrative tasks? (Asked by Luan Shouzhong [2940 1343 1813] of the 53 Neighborhood Office, Dongling Prefecture of Shenyang.)

[Answer] A neighborhood office is different from a factory or an enterprise. It is an extension of the people's government and a component part of a prefectural power organ. Its party committee also differs from the party committee of a factory or an enterprise in that it represents the prefectural party committee. The CPC Constitution provides that "the prefectural party committees and their equivalent organizations are authorized by the provincial and autonomous regional party committees to lead their respective prefectures in carrying out work." According to the spirit of this provision, the party committee of a neighborhood office should lead this office in carrying out its administrative work. Of course, this leadership is concerned with major issues of principle which can be decided through discussions as well as with the work of separating the party from the government as a guarantee for the responsible administrator of the neighborhood office to exercise his power fully so that the party does not have to take exclusive control of all administrative work, no matter whether it is important or not.

[Question] How can the vacancy of a party committee member be filled? (Asked by Li Zuoxing [2621 0155 5281] of the Anshan Municipal Tramcar Company.)

[Answer] When a party committee position becomes vacant because of a member's death, dismissal and transfer, and for any other reason, if he belongs to a party committee at a county or higher level, he can be replaced by one of its alternate members through election. If a basic-level party committee has more than one vacancy or more than one member up for reelection, it can convene its party congress or general party membership meeting ahead of schedule in order to elect a replacement with the approval of the next higher party committee. Individual vacancies can be filled during the party congresses or general party membership meetings, which are held once a year. Before the elections, candidates should be allowed to bring democracy into full play and should be nominated through repeated consultations in which the opinions of higher party committees should be solicited. Following the elections, those elected should be reported to the higher party committees for the record. The terms of the replacements who are former alternate members or newly elected party members should be the same as those of members on the current party committee.

[Question] Can those party members who have completed their probationary memberships not long ago become a member, secretary or deputy secretary of a party branch? (Asked by Li Yongfu [2621 3057 4395] of the Fushun Petrochemical Construction and Installation Engineering Company.)

[Answer] The CPC Constitution provides members of party branches with no requirements with regard to their party standing. As provided for in the Constitution, all formal party members have the right to vote, the right to elect and the right to be elected. Pursuant to this provision, as long as they meet the new standards of cadres, party members who have finished their probationary membership only a short while ago are eligible for the position of member and deputy secretary or secretary of a party branch.

[Question] Is the secretary of a party committee (or party branch) assigned by the next higher party committee a natural member of that party committee (or party branch)? Does he still need to go through the election procedure for party committee members? (Asked by Tang Qun [0781 5028] of the Jiangsu Construction Engineering Company.)

[Answer] When party congresses or general membership meetings at all levels are not in session, party organizations can appoint a secretary or deputy secretary or member of the standing committee of its next lower party committee (or party branch), if necessary, according to the spirit of a relevant provision of the CPC Constitution. Since he has been named by the next higher party committee as the responsible person of that party committee (or party branch), naturally he is one of its members, and therefore does not need to subject himself to election and approval by the plenary session of the next lower party committee (or party branch) or by the general membership meeting. (The above answers were provided by He Xinde [0149 2450 1779] of the organizational advisory section of the organization department of the provincial party committee.)

9574
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BRIEFS

PLA AIR FORCE CONDUCTS DISCIPLINE EDUCATION--Beijing, 18 Apr (XINHUA)--Units under the PLA Air Force engaged in the second-stage party rectification have been using their advanced models to encourage the large numbers of party members to become fighters with lofty ideals and discipline. This activity has been unfolded by some 600 Air Force units engaged in the second-stage party rectification under the overall planning of the Air Force CPC Committee. According to incomplete statistics, Air Force units in Wuhan, Nanjing, and Jinan Military Regions alone have publicized 265 advanced models over the past few months. Among them are leading cadres at and above regiment levels who, imbued with a broad revolutionary vision, have conscientiously accepted arrangements made by the party; basic-level cadres who are dedicated to the undertaking of national defense and determined to work hard at the grassroots; scientific and technological personnel engaged in major research projects and willing to play a supportive role in scientific and technical research; logistic cadres who have refused to accept bribes and dared to resist new unhealthy tendencies; managerial personnel of military industrial enterprises who have strictly carried out the policy and abided by discipline in order to contribute more to the country; and others. All units have held report, commendation, and discussion meetings, or issued bulletins to vigorously publicize the deeds and lofty ideals of the advanced models in order to guide the large number of party members to learn from the exemplary deeds of model party members and outstanding cadres in their own unit. [By Cai Shanwu] [Excerpt] [OW181105 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0032 GMT 16 Apr 85]

MILITARY COMMANDER REVIEWS PLA UNITS--Yesterday morning, the Sichuan Military District ceremoniously held a military review. Wang Chenghan, commander of the Chengdu Military Region, Wan Haifeng, political commissar, Yang Rudai, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee and first political commissar of the Sichuan Military District, and Yang Xizong, governor, reviewed the PLA units. They were accompanied by Zhang Wenqing, commander of the Sichuan Military District, and Zhang Weimin, political commissar. This military review was the largest and the most ceremonious since the Sichuan Military District was organized. The aim was to inspect the PLA units' achievements in education and training, work style and discipline, and their soldiers' appearance, bearing, courtesy, and politeness over the past few years, to promote the regularized building of the PLA units, and to further enhance their combat effectiveness. All commanders and fighters of the organs of the Sichuan Military District and the PLA units stationed in Chengdu wore the new style uniforms and took part

in the military review. At the conclusion of the military review, leading comrades, including Wang Chenghan, commander of the Chengdu Military Region; Yang Rudai, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee; and Zhang Wenqing, commander of the Sichuan Military District, spoke. [Text] [HK020336 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 1 May 85]

ANNIVERSARY OF 'ANTIFASCIST' VICTORY--The Chengdu Military Region held a symposium to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory of the world's antifascist war. The symposium lasted 3 days and ended in Chengdu yesterday afternoon. Wang Chenghan, commander of the Chengdu Military Region, attended the symposium and delivered a speech. Also attending the symposium were Zhang Zhili, deputy commander of the military region; and Wang Jinquan, deputy political commissar of the military region. [Text] [HK270850 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 26 Apr 85]

DEATH OF PLA OFFICER--Guangdong, 30 Mar (XINHUA)--Zhu Ying, former chief of staff of the Guangzhou Military Region Headquarters, died of illness on 18 March in Guangzhou at the age of 64. On 26 March, about 300 people, including responsible persons of the Guangzhou Military Region and cadres and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Guangzhou, held a ceremony to pay last homage to Comrade Zhu Ying's remains. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0842 GMT 30 Mar 85 OW]

TV FILM AWARD CEREMONY--The result of the appraisal of fine television films on the people's own army was published. An award ceremony was held at the Bayi auditorium of the Jinan Military Region on the morning of 20 April. The winners of the fine television films were given certificates, prizes, and monetary awards at the ceremony. The appraisal activity was jointly sponsored by the Propaganda Department of the General Political Department, the Ministry of Culture and the Central Television Station in order to widely publicize the achievements and features of the PLA and mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the country. [passage omitted] Attending the ceremony were leading comrades of the Jinan Military Region, including Rao Shoukun, Chen Renhong, Zhang Zhi, and Xu Chunyang; (Cheng Jianming), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the General Political Department; and Li Changan, deputy secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee. Also attending were responsible persons of the central and Shandong provincial propaganda, cultural, and press departments. Deputy Commissar Zhang Zhi, Deputy Secretary Li Changan, and Deputy Director (Cheng Jianming) spoke at the ceremony, extending warm congratulations to persons and units awarded prizes. (Zhang Shaoji), deputy director of the Central Television Station, presided over the ceremony. In order to further open up a new situation in military propaganda, the all-army military propaganda forum opened in Jinan on the afternoon of 20 April. [Excerpts] [SK211057 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Apr 85]

CSO: 4005/857

TAIWAN

ENTRY REGULATIONS FOR HONG KONG RESIDENTS EASED

OW220321 Taipei CNA in English 0252 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Taipei, 21 April (CNA)--To cope with the changing situation in Hong Kong in the future, the government has worked out concrete measures such as loosening restrictions and simplifying exit-entry procedures, to assist the overseas Chinese in Hong Kong and Kowloon to resettle in this nation.

In a press conference sponsored by the government Information Office Saturday, Tseng Kwang-shun, chairman of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission, told reporters that these measures include:

--loosening restrictions on issuing re-entry permits to responsible persons of the patriotic overseas Chinese associations, schools, newspapers and cultural establishments in Hong Kong;

--cutting the application fee for an entry permit to this nation from NT Dlrs 5,000 to NT Dlrs 2,500;

--extending the effective period of the re-entry permit from 1 year to 2 years;

--increasing the number of units that are authorized to guarantee the overseas Chinese in Hong Kong who wish to visit this nation from 20 to 48;

--asking household registration units to handle the resettlement applications filed by the overseas Chinese in Hong Kong who possess the entry permits issued by the Entrance and Exit Service Bureau;

--allowing overseas Chinese in Hong Kong who possess the re-entry permits to apply in Hong Kong to visit this nation; and

--establishing another travel agency in Kowloon to facilitate the people in Kowloon and the new territories to apply to visit this nation.

Tseng stressed that his commission will continue to take other measures to encourage the people in Hong Kong to strive for their future and well-being as the situation develops there.

CSO: 4000/196

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

TAIWAN PRESIDENT RUMORED HOSPITALIZED--Hong Kong, April 25 KYODO--A rumor is spreading in political circles in Taipei and Tokyo that Taiwanese President Chiang Ching-kuo is in hospital, a Chinese-language newspaper in Hong Kong reported Wednesday. In a front-page story, the newspaper CHUNG PAO said a Taiwanese weekly reported that Chiang's diabetes had worsened suddenly and that complications had set in. The Hong Kong newspaper report, however, did not confirm the fact. The Taiwanese weekly said his hospitalization came just before or after a murder trial in Taipei in early April in connection with the October 1984 murder of Chinese-American author Henry Liu in Daly, California, according to CHUNG PAO. Chiang, however, appeared in public at the presidential palace April 18 when he met Haing S. Ngor, a Kampuchean doctor who won an academy award in March for his role in the movie "The Killing Fields." [Text] [OW250241 Tokyo KYODO in English 0221 GMT 25 Apr 85]

PRESIDENT MEETS U.S. HERITAGE FOUNDATION CHAIRMAN--Taipei, May 1 (CNA)--President Chiang Ching-kuo received Edwin J. Fuelner, chairman of the Heritage Foundation in the United States, at his office Wednesday afternoon. After listening to Fuelner's report on the foundation's aims, organization and future plans, President Chiang expressed his gratitude to the foundation for its efforts in enhancing the understanding between the peoples of the two nations and its staunch support of the Republic of China. Fuelner, who is currently chairman of the Consultative Council for Public and Foreign Affairs under the U.S. Information Service, also exchanged opinions with President Chiang on issues pertinent to U.S.-Taiwan relations. Also present at the interview were Shen Chang-huan, secretary general of the Presidential Office, and Ding Mou-shih, political vice minister of foreign affairs. Earlier in the day, Fuelner called on Premier Yu Kuo-hwa at his office and exchanged opinions with Yu on ways to improve relations between the two nations. Fuelner arrived in this nation Wednesday noon for a two-day visit and is scheduled to depart Thursday evening. In addition to Premier Yu, he also called on Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung and Defense Minister Soong Chang-chih during the day of his arrival. [Text] [OW011349 Taipei CNA in English 1342 GMT 1 May 85]

SMUGGLING TO MAINLAND INCREASES--A marked increase in the smuggling of Taiwan products to mainland China by local fishing boats has "seriously affected national security and morale," Minister of Justice Shih Chi-yang said yesterday. Speaking at the Legislative Yuan, Shih said more and more local fishing boats are smuggling products out of Taiwan and are engaging in barter trade with

mainland China. There were 299 such smuggling cases in 1984, compared with 116 in 1983, 82 in 1982 and 61 in 1981, he said, adding that these figures would be higher if undetected cases were included. Shih said it is fixed policy that trade with mainland China is not allowed. He said the government will revise relevant laws to effectively curb the growing tide of smuggling. [Text] [OW151302 Taipei CHINA POST in English 12 Apr 85 p 12]

TAIWAN ALERT TO PRC BROADCAST INFILTRATION--Taipei, April 15 (CNA)--Government agencies are taking steps to counter what they call "broadcast infiltration" by the Chinese communists after they acquire a DBS (Direct Broadcasting Satellite). As a starter, they are trying to find out what the Chinese communist DBS will be like. Officials say the Chinese communists have no technology of their own to develop and produce a DBS. But they have commissioned COMSAT of the United States to produce a design, and are putting out a request for proposals to qualified manufacturers. If the Chinese communists do send up a DBS, Taiwan is likely to receive their broadcasts. Chinese communist programs can reach TV viewers on Taiwan. Officials are concerned that the Chinese communists can infiltrate Taiwan through their TV programs and that the ROC should be prepared to counter this threat. When Japan sent up its DBS earlier, officials here were worried about cultural "invasion" from Japan, and banned reception of Japanese TV programs. [Text] [OW151007 Taipei CNA in English 0954 GMT 15 Apr 85]

CANADIANS WANT TO OPEN REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE--Taipei, April 26 (CNA)--The Republic of China welcomes a Canadian proposal to open a representative office in Taipei to promote substantive relations between the two countries, a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said Friday. Wang Chao-yuan, director of the ministry's Department of Information, made the statement at a regular news conference at the Government Information Office. Since commercial exchanges between the Republic of China and Canada have increased steadily in recent years, Wang said, many Canadian lawmakers and businessmen who have visited Taiwan have reportedly expressed an interest in setting up such an office. The spokesman said that the ROC government shares their interest. If the Canadian authorities come up with a formal request, he said, his ministry will give it full support. [Text] [OW261129 Taipei CNA in English 0954 GMT 26 Apr 85]

TAIWAN ATTENDING ANTI-COUNTERFEITING MEETING--Taipei, 17 April (CNA)--A delegation from the Republic of China's National Anti-Counterfeiting Committee (NAC) will participate in a convention held by the International Anti-Counterfeiting Coalition (IACC) next week in San Antonio, Texas. The delegation is composed of Terry Chen, executive secretary of NACC, Dr Robert L. Irick, NACC advisor, and Jennifer Lin, a well-known lawyer in Taiwan. The three will present a report detailing the latest efforts being made against counterfeiting in Taiwan, including the recent legislative revisions of the ROC's trademark, copyright, and patent laws. The IACC, a major international anti-counterfeiting organization, condemned Taiwan in the past as a major source of counterfeit products. The organization has gradually changed its view about Taiwan's counterfeiting situation, due to the ROC government's efforts in anti-counterfeiting work and the NACC's frequent connection with IACC, according to Terry Chen. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0958 GMT 18 Apr 85 OW]

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

DIPLOMATIC SOURCES VIEW HU YAOBANG'S REMARKS ON PRC-USSR RELATIONS

HK200921 Hong Kong AFP in English 0912 GMT 20 Apr 85

[By Jacques Seurre]

[Text] Beijing, 20 April (AFP)--Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang has made two remarks in the past 2 weeks about China's foreign relations which some Western diplomats consider to have been faux-pas.

On 9 April, Mr Hu, speaking to Hong Kong Journalists, implied a change in China's attitude to the Soviet Union.

He spoke vaguely of "two prior conditions" for the normalisation of Sino-Soviet relations, saying he had forgotten the definition of the "three obstacles" that Beijing till then had consistently said impede normalisation.

Eight days later pre-eminent Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping personally put the matter straight.

He twice reiterated that the three obstacles--the presence of powerful Soviet forces on the Sino-Soviet border, the Soviet presence in Afghanistan and Soviet support for Vietnam's presence in Cambodia--still existed and were as important as ever.

On 10 April, Mr Hu told Australian journalists that China and the United States had agreed that U.S. warships due to visit Chinese ports would not be carrying nuclear weapons.

But Washington immediately restated its consistent policy of never saying whether a U.S. warship in a foreign port was carrying nuclear weapons.

The Chinese Government itself announced, through its embassy in Australia, where Mr Hu was on an official visit at the time, only that visiting U.S. warships would be conventionally powered vessels.

It made no mention of any agreement on the presence or absence of nuclear weapons abroad the ships.

According to diplomatic sources Mr Hu's only mistake was to have revealed the truth too quickly and too bluntly. And diplomats said that his remarks were contradicted, it was not because of their substance but because of their form.

It was not what Mr Hu said about Sino-Soviet relations that was repudiated. Rather, it was his public exposure of what constitutes a modification of Beijing's discernable attitude to Moscow during the past year or more, they said.

Beijing's present position is that Soviet support for Vietnam is the principal obstacle to the normalisation of relations, and an issue on which Beijing expects Moscow to give some ground, according to diplomats. The Afghanistan issue has drifted into the background.

Mr Hu's "two prior conditions" for the improvement of Sino-Soviet relations were Soviet respect for the independence of China's foreign policy and the removal of "insecurity" on China's borders with Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Diplomats said that rather than denying what Mr Hu said, Mr Deng had in a way confirmed the party leader's remarks by saying that the easiest thing Moscow could do to ease relations would be to stop supporting Vietnam's presence in Cambodia.

As for Mr Hu's statement about U.S. Naval visits, it is hard to imagine the party leader inventing a non-existent agreement--the public exposure of which embarrassed Washington and forced Beijing to backpedal.

Mr Hu made an even worse faux-pas in 1983, during a visit to Japan. He said then that an imminent visit to the United States by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang had been put in doubt by the U.S. Congress' adoption of measures considered too favourable to Taiwan.

According to diplomatic sources, that statement was denied by Mr Zhao, who did not like seeing the party chief taking such a stance on "his" visit to the United States.

Mr Hu's gaffes might be attributed to his personality. He appears to journalists who have met him to be a highly-strung man. He constantly gesticulates and tends to think out loud.

The 69-year-old party general secretary has held his post since 1980. He said during a recent chat with journalists that he hoped to stay general secretary until 1987, "if I do not make any big mistakes."

CSO: 4000/193

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HU YAOBANG SAYS DENG TO REMAIN MILITARY COMMISSION HEAD

HK101434 Hong Kong AFP in English 1348 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (AFP)--The United States has agreed that its warships making port calls in China will not carry nuclear weapons, Chinese Communist Party Chief Hu Yaobang disclosed here today, Australian journalists said.

Mr Hu, speaking to the Australian journalists three days before his departure for a tour of Australia, New Zealand and three South Pacific nations, said the exact date of the port calls had not been set.

China and the United States agreed on the principal of port calls by U.S. warships during a visit here by U.S. Navy Secretary John Lehman in August.

Western diplomats said that this was the first time that a Chinese leader had explicitly mentioned such a Sino-U.S. agreement.

They recalled the major controversy in the ANZUS defence alliance after New Zealand banned port visits by nuclear armed or nuclear powered vessels.

ANZUS groups Australia, New Zealand and the United States.

Mr Hu's statement seemed to provide support for the position adopted by New Zealand, they said.

The diplomats said they wondered how this Chinese approach--which they said would please the Soviet Union--would be welcomed in Washington.

On Sino-Soviet relations, Mr Hu said he was "optimistic but not blindly optimistic." The sixth bilateral round of negotiations on normalisation of relations is under way in Moscow.

Asked if he would succeed Deng Xiaoping as head of the Central Military Commission, Mr Hu said "Comrade Deng Xiaoping is in good health and will remain at the head" of the commission.

Observers say Mr Hu would be a logical choice to take the position next in light of China's policy of putting younger people in leadership roles and Mr Deng's desire to hand over the jobs to those that he trusts.

But the army was seen as reticent with regard to Mr Hu, the observers said and they saw Mr Hu's statements today as possibly indicating that Mr Deng had not yet succeeded in imposing his hand-picked successor at the head of the armed forces.

Asked about his eventual retirement, the 69-year-old Mr Hu said: "Unless I make some big mistake, I think I will continue as general secretary until the party congress in 1987."

Mr Hu also told the Australian journalists that the rectification campaign launched in the Chinese Communist Party to eliminate those members considered corrupt, incompetent or politically unreliable, had resulted so far in 60,000 people leaving the party or being stripped of their membership.

CSO: 4000/180

23 May 1985

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

PRC SPOKESMAN SAYS MINISTERIAL REPLACEMENTS WILL BE GRADUAL

HK190917 Hong Kong AFP in English 0902 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 18 April (AFPO--A top government spokesman today appeared to back away from party leader Hu Yaobang's recent statement that 70 percent of China's top officials over the age of 60 are to retire by June, analysts said.

Hou Ying, newly appointed spokesman and assistant secretary general of the State Council, China's cabinet and highest government organ, stressed that moves to retire ministers and vice ministers would be gradual.

"Some people can be replaced but for others it isn't possible to find a replacement, so it's hard to say," Mr Hou said during a lunch with foreign reporters.

Mr Hou said that normal retirement age for ministerial level officials was 65, while that for other officials was 60.

Pressed as to whether Mr Hu's statement was correct, Mr Hou said it was but added that he did not know how many ministers and vice-ministers were over 60 or how many would be replaced in the months ahead. Analysts said he appeared to be backing away from Mr Hu's statement.

Mr Hou said that in keeping with the country's economic reforms and decentralisation there was to be a gradual reduction in the number of ministerial portfolios, now 45, but said he was unable to provide any details at this time.

Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang told Hong Kong journalists earlier this month that 70 percent of ministers, senior ministry officials and some provincial governors over 60 years old would be replaced by people under 60 by June.

Mr Hu said the reshuffle would affect officials from 107 government bodies and 19 provinces but not the army.

Western diplomats estimated at the time that the shakeup was likely to affect about 20 to 25 ministers.

But several older officials in a key provincial capital asked about the reshuffle announcement this week were seemingly unconcerned and said that replacement of the old by the young was an ongoing and routine process.

Mr Hou said today that the selection of new ministers and top provincial officials was coordinated by the Ministry of Labor and Personnel, which suggested potential candidates to Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang.

Mr Zhao in turn submitted nominations to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for approval.

Vice-ministerial appointments are approved by the State Council, which meets once a week and includes the premier, the 4 vice premiers, 10 state councillors, and Secretary General Tian Jiyun who is also a vice premier, he said.

CSO: 4000/193

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HONG KONG COMMUNITY GROUPS AGAIN ASK PRC TO FREE HONG KONG RESIDENT

HK020453 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 2 May 85 p 3

[Text] Local community groups yesterday again appealed to the Chinese government for the release of Hong Kong resident Liu San-qing now serving a 10-year jail sentence in Guangzhou.

Liu, 31, an active community leader, was arrested in December 1981 in Guangzhou of no stated reason. His relatives later learned that he was jailed for 10 years and deprived of political rights for three years for counterrevolutionary activities.

A number of rescue actions had been carried out by Liu's family, friends and local community groups, but all to no avail.

An open statement signed by 13 community groups urged the Chinese government to be lenient with Liu and said what he had done in China was a minor offence and he should be released after serving three years.

"We hope the Chinese government, in its effort to maintain the prosperity of Hong Kong, will consider giving Liu an amnesty on humanitarian grounds.

"According to our information, Liu had only expressed his opinion on the future of China's democratic movement and had been a solace to the relatives of Chinese dissidents who were arrested."

They said it was not a serious crime that he had to be jailed for 10 years and deprived of political rights for three years.

The groups felt that Liu was more a social reformist than an anti-revolutionary. "While in Hong Kong, he had taken part in social activities to reform society.

"He had rendered service in the evening school for workers, supported the movement of the teachers and students of the former Jubilee Secondary School and took part in the fight for the resettlement of the Yaumati boat people."

"Judging from old records, we are convinced that he was a reformist and it was unreasonable to say he was an antirevolutionary," the statement said.

CSO: 4000/207

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HONG KONG CHINESE MAY RECEIVE UK PASSPORT, JOIN JOINT LIAISON GROUP

HK030527 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 3 May 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] The government's wall of secrecy thickened yesterday as controversy snowballed over China's refusal to allow the Secretary for Trade and Industry, Mr Eric Ho, to join the influential joint liaison group.

Reports yesterday suggested Britain will sidestep Peking's objection to a Hong Kong Chinese sitting on the group by simply issuing Mr Ho with a United Kingdom passport.

Such a strategy raised incredulous eyebrows among many observers, but government officials flatly refused to discuss the matter, further indicating the extreme sensitivity surrounding the membership of the group.

By giving him a UK passport, Mr Ho, who also holds a New Zealand passport, will instantly become a Briton (as in the case of South African athlete Zola Budd) with the right of abode in the UK.

Peking's rulers object to a British Dependent Territory Citizen (who they regard as a Chinese national) becoming a member of the joint liaison group.

But they have indicated they will not oppose a Chinese sitting on the British team as long as he has a UK passport and is therefore a UK citizen.

As in the case of Zola Budd, conferring instant citizenship on Mr Ho in the face of Chinese inflexibility, thus enabling him to sit on the group, is bound to arouse fury among many British MPs as well as ridicule in Hong Kong.

But government officials were not jumping to deny the story yesterday.

Whatever happens, one thing is clear. If Mr Ho does become a member of the joint liaison group he will have to be given diplomatic status.

Some sources suggest that Britain could avoid a politically embarrassing predicament by somehow giving Mr Ho the status of a British diplomat without actually giving him a UK passport.

Apart from a New Zealand passport, Mr Ho also has a BDTC passport.

One possible scenario is that since the Chinese do not recognise dual nationality, Mr Ho could be treated as a New Zealander.

At the same time, he could be given diplomatic status by the British through his BDTC passport.

Britain does not issue separate diplomatic passports.

Other sources suggest that even though issuing Mr Ho with a UK passport could unleash a political row among MPs, it may be the best of a number of unpalatable options open to Britain.

The backlash could be worse if the name of Eric Ho was missing completely from the list of joint liaison group members now that it is generally assumed that he was on the final list of candidates during recent discussions between the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and the Governor, Sir Edward Youde.

The names of the group members are to be announced within a fortnight. Britain will be seen to have given way to Chinese inflexibility if there is no Hong Kong Chinese on the British team.

Meanwhile, the SCM POST's London correspondent David Healy quoted a government source as saying no application had been received to grant British citizenship to Mr Ho through the Home Office.

But beyond that sources in London were being more than usually tight-lipped about Mr Ho, which suggests that moves may have already been started to give him a British passport.

One spokesman from the Home Office said: "As far as we are concerned, Mr Ho has not got British citizenship nor has he applied for it."

But officials were not surprised by questions on Mr Ho and this is what suggests that some moves may have already begun.

The fact that Mr Ho holds a New Zealand passport would not now entitle him under the British Nationality Act to become a British diplomat, another source said.

Since 1981 all diplomats recruited to the service must be British citizens and they must sign the Official Secrets Act although there are a number of New Zealanders already in the service.

This, however, would not prevent Mr Ho from becoming a member of the British team in the joint liaison group under his New Zealand passport and being given diplomatic immunity.

Another source said whatever was decided about Mr Ho becoming a member of the joint liaison group would obviously need to be agreed to by the Chinese.

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HONG KONG COLUMNIST ON HONG KONG MEDIA COVERAGE OF NPC

HK300507 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 30 Apr 85 p 7

[Article by Chang Kuo-sin in the column "A Chinese Opinion": "HK Questions Still Unanswered"]

[Text] In my four decades of work in journalism, I have not come across such favoured treatment, such unrestrained access to top-level news sources given journalists as was given the Hong Kong reporters who were in Beijing recently to cover the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and the National People's Congress (NPC).

They were dined and wined nightly and were given news briefings by top leaders, from party leader Mr Hu Yaobang down, who lay themselves open to questions for hours. For journalists, in their endless hunt for news and information, this was an opportunity of a lifetime.

Judging from the copy they had sent back, it seems that the Hong Kong reporters had missed this opportunity of a lifetime. They had failed to take full advantage of the favoured treatment and the unrestrained access to top-level news sources. They had failed to question or grill the party and government leaders to get answers for many of the yet unanswered questions relating to Hong Kong's future or to take an incisive look at China's internal situation.

The abundance in opportunity had not produced an abundance in indepth reporting, in analytical, interpretative and insightful articles. Almost all the dispatches reaching Hong Kong were simple news reports on what had happened or what someone had said. There were no probing, inquisitorial sessions and there were no startling revelations.

There were a few helpful round-ups and there was quite a harvest of meaty, human-interest sidebars, which to a certain extent can be considered as being redemptive of the professional reputation of the Hong Kong reporters.

My prized sidebar came from the keen sense of news of one of the Hong Kong reporters. This reporter had covered the annual sessions of the CPPCC and NPC for the last five years.

What had caught his eye were the large number of attendants, dressed in white jackets and black trousers, who emerged from behind the curtain in the presidium

forum when the national anthem was played for the opening of the day's session. The work of these attendants was to help aged members of the presidium to stand up and to sit down for the national anthem.

This reporter made a point of counting the number of these attendants each year, to check on the government's avowed policy of retiring aged leaders in favour of younger leaders.

In 1981 and 1982, he counted there were between 80 to 90 of these attendants. In 1983, when the government's retirement policy was supposed to be in full swing, there were only about 30 attendants. In 1984, he had forgotten to count, but this year when he counted again, he found there were more of these attendants, 47 of them to be exact.

The sign of these aged leaders had prompted questions by Hong Kong reporters about the government's retirement policy in their meeting with the party leader Mr Hu Yaobang.

Mr Hu disclosed that 900,000 party and government leaders had been retired so far and that by next year a total of two million government and party leaders over the age of 60 would have been retired.

But the Hong Kong reporters failed to turn the tables on Mr Hu and ask him, "Since you are over 60, when are you going to retire?"

In a more vital area, the Hong Kong reporters had failed to nail down Beijing on its attitude towards Hong Kong's initial effort in establishing a representative system of government, especially whether or not it approves of the District Board and Legco elections.

This should have appeared to the Hong Kong reporters as an urgent matter in the light of the attack on the District Board elections by a Hong Kong CPPCC member and Beijing's evasive reply when asked to comment on the attack.

The Hong Kong CPPCC member had criticised the District Board elections as "Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong British style" and as "perpetuating the over 100-year-old colonial system in another form."

When confronted with this criticism, deputy director of the State Council's Hong Kong-Macau Office, Mr Li Hau, simply brushed it off with this curt comment, "It is not our policy to comment on the Hong Kong government's effort in establishing a representative system."

Mr Li Hau was reminded of the comment by his boss, Mr Ji Pengfei, that he welcomes the effort to establish a representative system in Hong Kong. Mr Li suggested that Mr Ji might be referring to what will happen after 1997 and not to what is happening today.

And then Mr Li continued with a statement that's fraught with uncertainty for Hong Kong. He said, "The Basic Law for Hong Kong shall be promulgated by 1990. Once it is promulgated, the present administrative system in Hong Kong will have to be reformed according to the law."

The crucial question now is: Does China approve or not approve of Hong Kong's White Paper on representative government? If China does not approve of it, is there any point, it must now be asked, in continuing with the District Board and Legco elections if they were to be scrapped after 1997?

The Hong Kong reporters had also failed--with perhaps more serious consequences--to get at the root of the problem of the Basic Law itself.

The talk around Beijing at the time was about the membership of the drafting committee, when the committee would start work and when the law would be promulgated, but not on the nature and content of the law.

Will the Basic Law be confined to organic matters, such as merely providing for how the administrative system is to be structured or will it include specific laws that will form part of Hong Kong's ordinary law?

If the Basic Law were to include laws giving Hong Kong people the liberties and rights as listed in the Joint Declaration and defining what these liberties and rights are, China will be making what is considered ordinary laws. If these ordinary laws, made by China from juristic concepts different from British juristic concepts, were required to be enforced in Hong Kong, can Hong Kong's present legal system be maintained unchanged for 50 years?

Taking press freedom as an example. In the British system, there shouldn't be any ordinary law granting and defining press freedom. The press has the liberty and right to do what is not forbidden by law. If an ordinary law is made, even with the express purpose of protecting press freedom, not only will it be a violation of the British system of justice; in practice, it will also restrict more than protect press freedom.

Hence, if the Basic Law were to contain provisions for press freedom, it will be contrary to the British system and it will not be possible to maintain the legal system in Hong Kong as established by the British intact for any number of years, much less 50 years.

This is one important issue that the Hong Kong reporters had failed to probe and get at the bottom of the matter in investigative reporting, even though so many doors were open to them.

CSO: 4000/207

BEIJING DEMONSTRATION CONTINUES; MUNICIPAL SPOKESMAN COMMENTS

HK260836 Hong Kong AFP in English 0826 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Article by Jacques Seurre]

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (AFP)--A sit-in by about 100 banner-waving rural residents seeking permission to return to their former homes here went into its fifth day today as police looked on without intervening.

The demonstrators, sent to live in the countryside in 1968 during the cultural revolution period, were grouped outside the city government's office to press their demands to leave the northern province of Shanxi.

"Comrade Deng Xiaoping, save us," read the boldest banner in big red characters. They had been sent to Shanxi to be "reeducated" by poor peasants.

Policemen watched the sit-in, the first since similar demonstrations in 1979 and 1980 which involved thousands of people. But the police had instructions not to intervene, city government spokesman Yao Qinglin told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

He said none of the protesters had been detained. They numbered some 600 altogether and were taking it in turns to mount the protest vigil.

Their representatives had met twice with an assistant of the mayor of Beijing, Feng Mingwei, since the start of the protest on Monday, Mr Yao said.

But "this type of demonstration will not solve the problem," Mr Yao said.

He added it was a problem of history, left over by cultural revolution.

The government would be able to take into consideration the demands of the protesters as long as they were "reasonable," Mr Yao said. He added that particularly dramatic cases could be considered by the "concerned authorities" separated spouses, relations parted for years, and others.

Asked if the authorities would tolerate the situation for long, he said it was a case of a "contradiction among the people"--an expression which in the Chinese communist lexicon means that persuasion, rather than force, would be used.

The demonstrators, most aged between 30 to 40, and very shabbily dressed, also seemed determined. One of them told AFP yesterday that they would "remain until final victory."

Some 400,000 Beijing residents were rusticated, or sent off to the countryside, during the cultural revolution. Most had finished secondary education and were dubbed "educated youth."

Towards the end of the 1970's, the government ended this rustication policy. Observers said the policy had been a method of dealing with unemployment among urban youth.

Observers said the vast majority of the several million "educated youth" deported in the 1960's had been sent back home in stages. Sometimes there were difficulties and delays because of demographic and unemployment problems in the major cities, especially Shanghai.

There are no official statistics on the number who have yet to return.

"Not everyone can rely on his connections to get sent back, and for those without these connections, the only solution is this kind of action," one demonstrator said.

CSO: 4000/207

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HONG KONG JOURNALIST ON PRC VIEWS ON PRESS FREEDOM

HK240738 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 24 Apr 85 p 2

[Article by Terry Cheng]

[Text] The recent remarks by Chinese Communist Party General Secretary, Mr Hu Yaobang, about journalists following the party line have caused concern in the local media.

Those who argue that Hong Kong journalists should not over-react to Mr Hu's statement point out that it only applied to journalists who are communist party members.

They say he is doing no more than reiterating that they should observe party discipline.

Mr Hu said newspapers run by the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and democratic parties, and papers dealing with specialised fields are not organs of the party. Some say this underlines the argument that Mr Hu's hard line does not apply to the Hong Kong press.

And given that Hong Kong will be a Special Administrative Region after 1997, some expect that news operations will continue as they are now.

Not all are convinced.

When Hong Kong reporters went to Peking recently to cover the National People's Congress and the CPPCC their views on China's press were sought--and these were none too flattering.

At a meeting with Mr Hu himself, one Hong Kong journalist said bluntly that the mainland Chinese press only advocates the party's policies.

The general secretary made no comment on the observation.

But the publication last week of his February 8 speech on journalism, delivered to the party's secretariat, serves as his reply.

What Hong Kong Chinese journalists are still weighing up is Peking's attitude towards them.

The fact is they are now being treated more like mainland journalists.

On several occasions, Chinese leaders have called on the Hong Kong press to help publicise China's relevant policies.

One such appeal was made by Mrs Chou Enlai (Deng Yingchao) to publicise Peking's united front policies on Taiwan.

Hong Kong journalists would certainly not be asked to do so if the press here was being treated as foreign.

Take for example the coverage of the NPC and CPPCC this year. Hong Kong and mainland journalists could obtain advance copies of certain speeches, whereas their foreign counterparts could not.

And several press conferences were arranged only for Hong Kong and mainland journalists, and the foreign press was not invited to attend, despite protests.

The changing status of Hong Kong journalists was spelled out by the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC, Mr Peng Zhen, when he told members of the Hong Kong press corp that they were now no longer entirely journalists under British rule.

Mr Peng spoke of post-agreement realities and it is natural that Chinese leaders should now treat Hong Kong journalists more like their own journalists.

But responsibilities go with privileges.

If Hong Kong reporters are to have the same privileges as their mainland counterparts then they should not be surprised if they are expected to show similar discipline and restraint when reporting on China.

It always comes back to how Peking views the role of the Hong Kong press.

In a recent conversation with a senior official of the Journalism Research Institute under the Chinese Academy of the Social Sciences, it was difficult to get across the message that Peking should not consider the Hong Kong press part of its propaganda setup.

The official disagreed, saying that Hong Kong journalists have a role to play in publicising Peking's policies even if their approach and presentation is different.

Officials of the All-China Journalists Association, who help the Hong Kong press in reporting activities in Peking, appear to have a better understanding of the differences in the way the mainland and Hong Kong press operate.

Asked if in future Hong Kong journalists will be subject to harassment for unfavourable reports on China, the officials said this would not happen.

They say foreign correspondents, who do not always report favourably about China, are not harassed.

When it was pointed out that Hong Kong journalists are now considered more as mainland rather than foreign journalists, the reply was that Hong Kong's systems including that of the press would be allowed to continue under the design of one country, two systems.

The reply cannot dispel all fears, especially if Hong Kong media organisations take up Peking's invitation to station reporters in Peking.

As has been argued before, Mr Hu's statement that the rule only applies to party journalists may hold.

But looking at the newspapers published by CPPCC and some democratic parties, few differences between them and the party newspapers can be found.

There is no cause of optimism that the non-communist party press on the mainland will enjoy freedom as perceived by the majority of Hong Kong journalists.

Hong Kong journalists are also concerned about some more technical points raised by Mr Hu in his speech.

According to the general secretary, positive reports on Chinese society should be 80 percent, while the negative ones should be 20 percent.

He claimed this reflects the reality of the society.

Many Hong Kong journalists, who have a more critical approach to the world, find this laughable.

They have a tradition of seeing themselves as a watchdog of the government rather than its mouthpiece and will probably resist attempts to set quotas of positive and negative reporting.

Mr Hu said news reports must be timely, but he criticised those who rush to report important issues without seeking clearances and giving serious consideration to the consequences.

It is a common practice for mainland journalists to give the sources of the news (in most cases government and party officials) copies of their articles before publishing them.

Several mainland journalists find this acceptable. They generally felt that nothing was wrong with this practice which ensured accuracy and in their view they were acting responsibly.

But this practice can amount to a form of censorship, especially if the source wants changes to be made to the article before it is printed. Besides it is generally unacceptable in Hong Kong.

It is also common for mainland journalists to withhold the publication of important news for fear of possible ill effects on the society.

A senior editor of the ECONOMIC DAILY, a national Peking-based paper, said he had known for some time last year that China had issued eight billion yuan more than it usually did.

Fearing that the release of the statistic would cause panic among the people, he said the newspaper had refrained from reporting it.

The figure was, however, disclosed by a Vice-Premier, Mr Yao Yilin, at a meeting with Hong Kong and Macao journalists.

When the argument was put to an ECONOMIC DAILY journalist that people had the right to know and the sooner they knew the better because they could then supervise the government in this respect, he replied that he was not convinced of this theory of Western journalism.

On knowledge and interesting things presented in articles, Mr Hu said they could not be used as a pretext to advocate feudalistic superstitions and decadent capitalist thinking.

No one in Hong Kong will argue that the press should publicise harmful matters. However, issues are not always so clear cut and it is more sensible to ban those things that breach the law than those things that do not fit into certain moral values.

Given the vast differences between the socialist and capitalist systems, there are bound to be differing opinions on press freedom--one of the most valuable freedoms in society.

True press freedom as perceived by most local journalists can only be preserved if Peking leaders have a deep and sympathetic understanding of it.

This understanding should be enshrined in the Basic Law, yet to be drafted, and guarantees for press freedom should be part and parcel of the one country, two systems concept.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

TA KUNG PAO CITES WU ON SINO-INDONESIAN RELATIONS

HK250557 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in English 25 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The arrival of Chinese Foreign Minister Mr Wu Xueqian in Bandung on 23 April for the 30th anniversary of the Afro-Asian Conference was believed to be an indication of further improvement in the Sino-Indonesian relations, suspended since 1967.

Mr Wu was the first top Chinese official to visit Indonesia in 18 years. When he arrived in Jakarta on 22 April, he told reporters at Chengkareng Airport that the fact that he was invited for such an international meeting indicated an improvement in China's relations with Indonesia.

It has been reported that Indonesia will resume diplomatic relations with China only after the Chinese government announces to end all support for communist guerrillas in Southeast Asia. Asked about this condition, Mr Wu replied: "China handles its relations with all countries in the world on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. That is, we do not interfere with the internal affairs of any country."

Asked whether he expected any significant development in relations with Indonesia, the Chinese foreign minister said: This time I am able to come to Bandung for the commemoration of the Afro-Asian Conference at the invitation of Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. This itself is an indication of improvement. "China is positive to the restoration of relations with Indonesia," he added.

On 24 April, Mr Wu and Mr Mokhtar held their first official talks in Bandung and said afterwards that they had agreed to improve bilateral relations.

The two leaders met for one hour on the sidelines of the gathering.

"We agreed to improve our relations, we agreed to move to direct trade and to direct action, but we agreed to go slowly," Mr Mokhtar said as he left Mr Wu's room in a Bandung hotel. Mr Mokhtar described the talks as "very frank and wide ranging."

Mr Wu said: "We discussed trade and the Kampuchean issue in a very friendly atmosphere. Both sides expressed their point of view and we agreed to improve relations through direct trade. That's all."

It was reported that an Indonesian delegation from the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce (KADIN) is expected to visit Beijing at the end of this month to hold talks on direct trade with the Chinese.

Mr Wu said it would be an honour to meet President Suharto during the commemoration. Mr Mokhtar did not say whether this was being arranged but indicated that the two would have at least an opportunity to shake hands with each other.

China was one of the participating countries of the Bandung Conference in 1955. The gathering was choreographed by the former Indonesian President Sukarno, bringing together leaders such as Nehru, Nasser and Zhou Enlai.

In Beijing, a meeting was also held on 24 April to mark the anniversary. Addressing the meeting, Premier Zhao Ziyang said China upheld the ten principles of the Bandung Conference and was resolved to build friendly ties with all countries on this basis.

He noted that China's relations of mutual trust and friendly cooperation with many Asian and African countries were growing.

China also expected to improve and develop relations with other countries, he added.

Jakarta has expressed disappointment at Hanoi's absence. Kampuchea is represented by Mr Son Sann, prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

PRC POLICE SEIZE PROTEST BANNERS, KEEP JOURNALISTS AWAY

HK270637 Hong Kong AFP in English 0621 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, April 27 (AFP)--The Chinese authorities today seized banners from more than 100 rural residents protesting outside the city government offices here, and prevented journalists from speaking to them.

The protesters, who are campaigning for the right to return to their homes in Beijing, have been staging a silent sit-in outside the offices for the past 6 days.

Today, police took away their banners, including a huge message written in red pleading with China's paramount leader "Comrade Deng Xiaoping, save us."

Some 600 protesters traveled to Beijing this week from rural areas, where they were consigned as middle-school students during the Cultural Revolution in 1968 to be "re-educated by the poor peasants."

They have been staging the sit-in since then in relays of 100 at a time.

Until now, journalists have been able to approach them, but today police kept them back, urging them to leave the area so as not to obstruct traffic.

A city government spokesman told journalists that the demonstrators' problems would be resolved "within the framework of a general policy," without indicating whether the authorities would allow the sit-in to continue. [passage omitted covered in HK260826]

One protester said yesterday that more than 20,000 "educated youth" remain in villages in Shanxi Province, some 1,000 kilometers (620 miles) west of Beijing, where most of those at this week's demonstration now live.

Youth rusticated to remoter areas, such as Inner Mongolia and the northeast, have had an easier time resuming their urban residency, the protesters said.

This week's demonstration was the first of its type since 1979 and 1980, when thousands of people demonstrated in Peking for the right to return to their homes there.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

GROUP OF HONG KONG LAWYERS TO VISIT BEIJING IN JUNE

HK240721 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 24 Apr 85 p 14

[Article by Terry Cheng]

[Text] A group of Hong Kong lawyers will visit Peking in June with the aim of discussing the Basic Law question with Chinese leaders.

It is believed to be the first time a legal team will have gone to China to discuss the topic since the signing of the Sino-British agreement last December.

The group of about 10 lawyers has been invited by the Chinese Ministry of Justice.

The visit is part of an effort by China and Hong Kong to improve mutual understanding of the legal and judiciary systems of the two places.

The Chief Justice, Sir Denys Roberts, will lead a judicial delegation to Peking in October.

Among the delegates will be three Chinese judges.

And Mr Justice T. Ls. Yang will give lectures to the Law Faculty of Peking University next month.

Legal specialists from the Law Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and officials of the Chinese Ministry of Justice have paid visits to Hong Kong before.

The visit in June is intended to give local lawyers a chance to exchange views with their mainland counterparts on the legal systems of China and Hong Kong.

However, it is believed the group members want to take the opportunity to discuss the Basic Law with Chinese leaders.

Members of the team have not been finalised, but one of those invited has declined the offer.

Miss Liu Yiu-chu told the SCM [SOUTH CHINA MORNING] POST yesterday that she felt honoured to be invited.

"But it is not appropriate for me to accept it," she said.

Terming the invitation a united front tactic, Miss Liu said: "I've always been for China, so I don't think I should be a target of such tactics."

She says the trip will not be useful in discussing real problems.

Miss Liu said there is a standing invitation to her informal study group on the Basic Law.

The group, comprising people from the legal profession, has met in the past several months to discuss matters related to the Basic Law.

"I feel I should go with my group," she said.

Miss Liu said Peking should stop using united front tactics towards Hong Kong, and local people should not flatter Peking.

"This will serve Hong Kong no real good," she said.

She said she is one of the eight local lawyers authorised to act as a public notary for China.

A Umelco member, who is also a lawyer, is among those going to Peking in June, Miss Liu said.

She said the Umelco member may become the deputy leader of the group.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

BRIEFS

PROTESTORS LEAVE CITY HALL--Beijing, April 29 (AFP)--Rural protesters who had been staging a sit-in to press for permission to live in the capital had disappeared from the front of Beijing City Hall by this afternoon. But there was no indication of whether their demands had been met. However, a few score demonstrators were gathered on a pavement some way from the city hall, and one of them said a delegation was inside the municipal offices for discussions with the authorities. Some 600 demonstrators, deported to the countryside during the Cultural Revolution, had been sitting-in outside the city hall for the past week. A city administration spokesman told newsmen it was "still hard to say if the demonstration is over." Policemen stood guard outside the city hall today, preventing foreigners from entering. Police prevented any contact between foreign journalists and the remaining protesters, while the protesters themselves, visibly frightened, avoided talking to reporters. "You have no business here. This is not your meeting for you. This is China's internal affair," one young girl told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. She then told the demonstrators to say nothing to passers-by. [passage omitted] [Excerpt] [HK291230 Hong Kong AFP in English 1220 GMT 29 Apr 85]

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL IN BEIJING--The Director of Lands, John Todd, is in Beijing to iron out problems that have apparently arisen in setting up the lands commission. Stacey Mosher has the details: [Begin recording] Sources say that one of the topics under discussion is the composition of the lands commission. The Joint Declaration states that all members must be Chinese or British officials. But there have been calls for the inclusion of local people and property developers. The setting up of subcommittees including non-officials is now being considered. Sources say Beijing also wants to clarify how the government's home ownership scheme will be calculated in the amount of land the government is allowed to put out for sale, and how profits from the scheme will be shared. Present provisions allow the government to sell 50 hectares of land per year, excluding those for public housing. The government plans to provide at least 10,000 home ownership scheme flats per year, and last year reported a \$500 million profit from the scheme. Other points requiring clarification include reassessment of government land value and the conditions of government projects that are planned before the Joint Declaration comes into effect but signed afterwards. It's also been learned that the secretariat's advisory committee on land development will be restructured in June to include the formerly independent land supply committee. [end recording] [Text] [HK251357 Hong Kong Asia Television Limited in English 1200 GMT 25 Apr 85]

CAMBODIAN EMBASSY DENIES POL POT--Beijing, May 2 (AFP)--The Cambodian Embassy here today formally denied reports that the former Khmer Rouge Leader Pol Pot was in Beijing for treatment of various ailments. Mak Ben [name as received], a spokesman for the Government of Democratic Kampuchea which is fighting a Hanoi-backed administration in Phnom Penh, said Mr Pol Pot was in Cambodia leading the fight against Vietnamese troops. He said it was "impossible that Mr Pol Pot is currently in Beijing." A Hong Kong-based magazine reported in its latest issue that Mr Pol Pot, generally considered responsible for the mass deaths during the Khmer Rouge's rule in Cambodia from 1975 to 1979, was in a Beijing hospital. The Chinese-language monthly, CHENG MING, said that he was suffering from several ailments, including malaria and hypertension. Western diplomatic sources here said that Mr Pol Pot usually goes to Bangkok for treatment of his chronic hypertension and malaria. They did not rule out the possibility that he might be in Beijing, but said that it was unlikely because of the embarrassment that it would cause China if it was made public. Mr Pol Pot stepped down as the political leader of the Khmer Rouge in what was seen as a move to refurbish the blood-stained image of the regime, which was chased from power by the Vietnamese in 1979. The Khmer Rouge are now part of a tripartite coalition government which is headed by Cambodian Prince Norodom Sihanouk and is recognized by the United Nations. [Text] [HK020718 Hong Kong AFP in English 0704 GMT 2 May 85]

DIPLOMATS TO VISIT XINJIANG--A number of foreign diplomats in Hong Kong will visit Xinjiang later this month at the invitation of the director of the local branch of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, Mr Xu Jiatun. The consular officers were not expected to tour the Sino-Soviet border. However, they are likely to visit Urumqi, capital of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. The number of invited guests was small and the list has yet to be finalised as NCNA was waiting for replies. The US consul-general, Mr Burton Levin, was said to be among the diplomats who will definitely be going. The invitation to the diplomats was a personal one from Mr Xu. It was not known if Mr Li Chuwen, a vice-director of NCNA in charge of the consular affairs, would accompany the tour. Sino-Soviet relations are an area of concern for diplomats as Peking and Moscow have recently expressed wishes of improvement. Observers found it significant for Mr Xu to arrange the trip at this time. [Text] [HK010453 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 1 May 85 p 13]

HONG KONG GOVERNOR MEETS VISITING GOVERNOR--The Governors of Hong Kong and Jiangsu yesterday met at lunch to discuss the visit of Sir Edward Youde to the Chinese province. Ms Gu Xiulian is visiting Hong Kong for four days after a trip to Western Europe. She will return to Jiangsu today. Sir Edward and Ms Gu had a brief discussion before lunch on developments in Hong Kong and Jiangsu as well as arrangements for his visit to the mainland this week. Lady Youde will accompany Sir Edward. [Text] [HK300505 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 30 Apr 85 p 8]

FOREIGN MINISTER ON HONG KONG JOINT DECLARATION--The Chinese Foreign Minister Mr Wu Xueqian has said the Sino-British Joint Declaration on Hong Kong will be ratified soon. Mr Wu was speaking during a brief stopover here on his way home from Jakarta. He did not give any dates for the ratification, although the Governor Sir Edward Youde said yesterday this would have to be done before June 30th. Trevor Wyatt reports: [Begin recording] Speaking to reporters

at the airport, Mr Wu said the ratification of the Joint Declaration was a formality, but he was unable to give a precise date of when it would take place. He also made no mention of whether a Hong Kong Chinese could be included in the British membership of the joint liaison group. Asked about the future status of Macau, he said this problem was easy to resolve through negotiations based on the Hong Kong model. Mr Wu said that during his talks in Jakarta, agreement had been reached on resuming direct trade between Indonesia and China. It was the first visit to Indonesia by a minister from Peking for 20 years. Jakarta cut off all contact with Peking in 1967 after accusing China of supporting an attempted communist coup. [end recording] [Text] [HK261104 Hong Kong Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 26 Apr 85]

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